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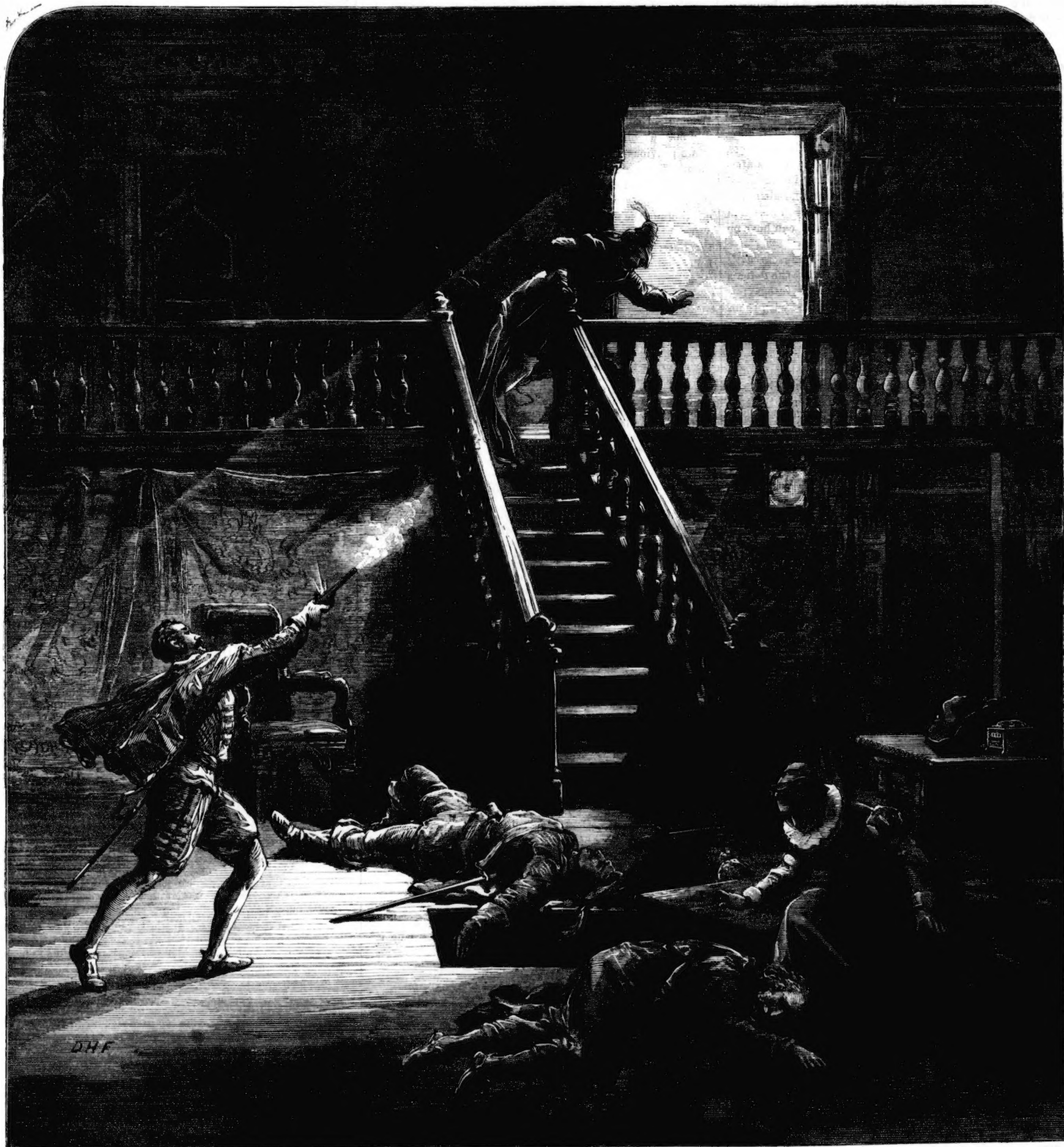
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MR. GLADSTONE'S PROGRAMME.

THE public are now in possession of declarations of policy from the leaders of the two great parties in the State, and are in a position to judge of the merits of each—if, indeed, Mr. Disraeli's address can be called a declaration of policy,

seeing that it declares no policy save that of doing nothing—but resist. The contrast between the programmes of the two party chiefs is indeed striking. While the one has nothing to propose, nothing to promise, except dull obstruction, the other gives out a clear and certain sound on most of the

leading questions of the day. Mr. Disraeli can do nothing but boast, upon somewhat questionable grounds, of his doings in the past; the future with him is completely enveloped in mist. Mr. Gladstone, on the other hand, while he has something too to say about the past, gives the



SCENE FROM MR. HALLIDAY'S PLAY, "KING O' SCOTS," AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE: NIGEL ATTACKING COLEPEPPER FOR MURDERING THE MISER TRAPEZIOIS.

largest measure of his attention to the future. He is not one of those public men who would seek merely to live by expedients from day to day; but, looking onwards to the future, he desires to make provision, as far as human means avail, for the strength, concord, and stability of the empire.

Such, in nearly Mr. Gladstone's own words, are his ideas of a statesman's duty and of a statesmanlike course. And the programme he has outlined fully shows that he means to act on the principles he enunciates. Do we receive anything like the same clearness of utterance or discover any indications of a similar earnestness of purpose and breadth of view on the other side? We need not answer the question. With the manifestoes of both statesmen before them, our readers and the public can do that for themselves. The Tory chief fancies himself strong in administration; and to administration he means to confine himself, leaving legislation—the other great branch of a statesman's work—to the chapter of accidents. Perhaps in this he displays a wise discretion. His tenure of office is likely to be brief, and it would be merely labour wasted were he to elaborate measures he probably will not even have an opportunity of proposing, much less of carrying. But Mr. Gladstone's position is totally different. The future is for him, and for the future he must provide; and he is fully prepared to do so. Really great in administration, he means, without neglecting that part of his work, to be great in legislation also.

That the Ministers should propose and the Opposition criticise used to be the rule of politics in England. But we have changed all that since the introduction of the system of governing by minorities. The late Sir Robert Peel, on a memorable occasion, refused to prescribe for the ailments of the body politic till he was regularly called in. Like abstention cannot be practised now; for, the regular State physicians having no remedies to propose, that duty must be discharged by outsiders, or the patient be left to perish from neglect. Fortunate is it for the country that she has an outsider who is both competent and willing to do the work. While Mr. Disraeli is content to live upon expedients from day to day, while he waits to see how the wind will blow, and looks out for ideas which he may filch from his opponents, Mr. Gladstone boldly sketches a broad, distinct, and statesmanlike line of policy; and from our knowledge of the man, we may be sure that there will be no hesitation, halting, or turning aside in carrying it out. Between two such men and two such courses of action the British people can have no difficulty in choosing.

The first point to which Mr. Gladstone's address calls attention is the necessity of promptly rectifying the defects of the Reform Bills of 1867 and 1868. The ratepaying clauses in the English bill must be abolished, and with them will disappear all that Mr. Disraeli can call his own in the measure. That was the only thing that really belonged to him; all the rest was either stolen from his opponents or supplied by the Opposition while the bill was passing through the House. There are other points, however, which call for, and will no doubt speedily receive, the attention of the new Parliament. The clauses providing for the representation of minorities and restricting the number of votes the elector may give, must also be abrogated. The distribution of the representation, too, cannot remain as it is. It is too unequal and too palpably unfair; and the county franchise must either be assimilated to that in boroughs or at all events be brought nearer to the same level. These are points that cannot long be neglected; and if a measure be introduced in the next Session to reform the Reform Bill, the rectification may as well be made thorough at once.

But the main points of Mr. Gladstone's programme refer to the national expenditure and the Irish Church; and on neither point does the Liberal leader leave any obscurity hanging over his views. The national expenditure is to receive a special and watchful care with a view to its reduction, and, as a consequence, the diminution of the public burdens. With a declining revenue and the trade of the country still paralysed, the laxity—not to say extravagance—which Parliament has exhibited for some years past cannot be allowed to continue. While trade and commerce were prosperous, money plentiful in most men's pockets, and the Exchequer overflowing with funds, indifference to expense might receive a certain degree of toleration; but a change of circumstances must cause an amendment of conduct; and it is satisfactory to find that both Liberals and Conservatives are anxious to have the credit of carefully husbanding the national resources. Out of the desire to obtain a good name in this respect, we may hope to see an effort made on both sides of the House of Commons to deserve it. We care little to discuss the question which party has been most wasteful in the past; for there can be small doubt that both have been to blame. What we wish to see is a rivalry as to who shall be most careful in the future. And, as Mr. Gladstone has committed himself most distinctly to a policy of "thrifty administration," that must henceforth be the rule of government whoever happens to be in power. But the public ought not to trust entirely to Parliament in this matter. Parliaments are but an agglomeration of men, and we know that men are weak and require to be kept up to their duty. Let it be the business of the constituencies to see that their representatives are kept up to the proper mark in economical administration. Let vigilant care be exercised in watching members' votes; let them be sustained in difficulties, checked if they indicate a tendency to backsliding, and warned to be steadfast if they falter. Thus only can economy be ensured along with efficiency in the public

service, and every pound spent be made to secure a pound's value.

On the subject of the Irish Church it is scarcely necessary to make much comment, except to note that Mr. Gladstone has left no room for even pretending to doubt as to his determination to devote none of the funds liberated by the disendowment of Episcopacy, whatever the amount of those funds may be, to the emolument of any other body of clergy or the support or teaching of any other system of religion. Those funds are to be devoted to such uses as shall best subserve the interests of the whole people of Ireland, and best tend to aid her "various public and social wants." One thing further we must note in Mr. Gladstone's address, and that is the opinion expressed that disestablishment will relieve the clergy of the Anglican Church in Ireland from "a false position, cramped and beset by hopeless prejudice," and conduce to the "opening of a freer career to their sacred ministry." If we are more thoroughly convinced of one thing than another in connection with the Irish Church, it is that she has hitherto occupied a false position, and that the fact of her establishment has been the greatest hindrance to her usefulness and to the dissemination of Protestantism in Ireland. Had the English Church not been forced upon the Irish people in the time of Elizabeth, we are convinced that the relative positions of Popery and Protestantism in regard to number of adherents would have been by this time reversed; and we look forward with the liveliest hope to the progress of Reformation opinion when its advocates shall be relieved from the false position in which, as Mr. Gladstone truly says, they now stand. Nor need the friends of the Church have any fear as to her pecuniary maintenance when left to her own efforts and the Christian liberality of her adherents. Let them look at the career of the Free Church of Scotland, and take courage. That Church, since its separation from the Establishment in 1843, when nearly 500 clergymen voluntarily resigned their homes and livings, has built 900 churches, 650 manse, three theological colleges, two normal or training institutions, and 500 schools. Her average annual income for the three years previous to 1868 has been £370,000; and during her twenty-five years of existence without State support the sum raised by her amounts to over £8,000,000 sterling. And that, be it observed, is for home expenditure only, and does not include the sums raised for missionary and other external objects. If one section only of the comparatively poor Presbyterians of Scotland can do so much, surely the rich Episcopalians in Ireland can maintain the ministrations of their own communion without touching the pockets of their neighbours.

THE "KING O' SCOTS" AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

THE subject of our Engraving is the scene in which old Trapbois, the miser, is murdered by the thievish Alsatian bully, Captain Colepepper, who, however, is in his turn attacked by Nigel, then temporarily lodged at the miser's house until the effect of his brawl in the precincts of the palace have blown over. Our "Theatrical Lounger" has already spoken in high praise of the skilful manner in which Mr. Halliday has constructed this drama. It is drawing crowded houses, and will probably continue to be an attraction until Christmas.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* asserts that six months' furloughs will shortly be granted to 30,000 soldiers of the French army. Leave of absence for the same period will also be granted in the navy.

An amusing affair has disturbed the tranquillity of St. Calais, in the department of the Sarthe. A public banquet was in preparation, to which the official notabilities had been invited. The hall where the feasting was to take place was decorated with all the small splendour that could be conjured up in St. Calais; and, as flags were scarce, it seems, in the town, all the old banners of twenty years ago were furbished up for the occasion. At the last moment, just as the official guests were about to make their appearance, it was discovered that some of the old flags displayed the once honoured and now abhorred words, "Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité!" There was barely time to wrap up some of these inappropriate ornaments and to turn others to the wall before the officials took their places. How the managers of the ceremony must have trembled lest some inopportune gust of wind should disclose the ugly secret!

BELGIUM.

The *Moniteur Belge* of Thursday contains the following:—"At a medical consultation held yesterday on the state of the Prince Royal, it was unanimously agreed by the seven physicians who attended that, although his Royal Highness's state was still extremely critical, yet a decided improvement was perceptible since the last consultation, held on Aug. 28."

A telegram received in Brussels from Charleroi states that there has been a strike at the Mambourg colliery. Troops have been asked for, and have proceeded at once to Charleroi.

SWITZERLAND.

The report of the Federal President unfortunately confirms the accounts that have been published of the inundations in Switzerland. Roads, bridges, and houses have been destroyed over a large tract of country. The damage is estimated at many millions of francs; and it greatly exceeds that caused by the inundations of 1817 and 1834.

ITALY.

The subscription to the bonds of the Tobacco Company exceeds the amount required. The total number of bonds applied for is 592,000. The reduction to be made is fixed at 20 per cent, applicable to subscriptions for more than five bonds.

All the brigands who lately infested the Romagna have been captured, and General Escoffer states that public security in that province is now completely restored.

PRUSSIA.

The North German Parliament will be opened on Nov. 4, and immediately after the opening of the Session the entire Budget for 1869 will be laid before the House.

DENMARK.

The various political sections in the Rigsdag have agreed upon the draught of the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. This draught will be submitted to the Rigsdag for adoption, and

in it mention is made of the harmony of views existing between the King and the people; and also the approval of the Assembly is expressed of the negotiations with Prussia, which his Majesty had announced, relative to North Schleswig, and of the reduction effected in the public expenditure. In conclusion, the Address states that the betrothal of the Crown Prince of Denmark with a Swedish Princess will have great importance for Scandinavia.

AUSTRIA.

Much concern is felt by those who have followed the course of affairs in Austria for the last two years on account of the unsettled condition of Bohemia, and the extreme measures which, in the judgment of the Imperial Government, it is necessary to take there. Bohemia is, as an American might say, the "unreconstructed" part of the monarchy. Arrangements, ratified by public opinion and confirmed by success, have been made with Hungary and Galicia, and the population of Austria proper have also settled down in tolerable satisfaction with their position, and are exulting in their new laws of marriage and education. But Bohemia has not found its place in the new system, and puts forward demands which the Government has not yet known how to comply with in conformity with its duties to the empire. Moreover, the prestige of Imperial power has never been restored there since the people saw the victorious Prussians in full possession of their country. Baron Beust has found it necessary to place the Bohemians under a stricter rule, and to give the Government a more military character. The first result of this change is tumult and bloodshed, and more trouble is apprehended. The Austrian Government has determined upon handing over to justice several Bohemian Bishops, on account of the orders issued by them to their clergy relative to the new law of marriage, which they declare to be anti-Christian, and which they have refused to obey. A difficulty arose as to the tribunal to which the Bishops should be amenable as the one which properly exercised jurisdiction in the case; and then the question was whether the Bishops should be arraigned on the charge of an act done in the exercise of their functions, to be dealt with by the ordinary tribunals, or whether they had a right, as in France, to be tried by an exceptional court. It appears from a Vienna letter, published in the *North-East Correspondence*, that the question involved in these trials has been solved by the Minister of Justice, M. Herbst, who refers the case to the common law.

The Diet of the Tyrol has rejected the Government Bill respecting the school system, and the Governor thereupon closed the Diet immediately, by order of the Emperor. In his speech on the occasion, the Governor declared that the Government would reserve to itself the right of taking measures for putting the new fundamental laws into force in the Tyrol as in other parts of the empire.

RUSSIA.

The *Deutsche Petersburger Zeitung* has received a warning in consequence of certain comments it published on events of the present day. These comments, says the warning, overstep all bounds of political propriety, and the paper is said to have a constant tendency to represent Russian affairs in an unfavourable light, a course of conduct not to be tolerated in a newspaper appearing in Russia.

TURKEY.

The recent conspiracy at Constantinople appears to have been of a very serious character and extent. The intention of its authors was to have produced confusion in the capital by an attack on the Sultan, as a preliminary to a concerted rising throughout the Christian provinces. A large number of persons, principally foreigners, have been arrested, and will be brought before a special tribunal. The Ambassadors of Russia and Greece have applied to have the subjects of their respective countries tried by a mixed commission composed of delegates from each Embassy and of Turkish Judges, but their appeal has remained without effect.

CANDIA.

Intelligence from Candia asserts that, in answer to a request of the insurrectionary Government that the island should be placed under British protection, the British Consul had stated, by order of his Government, that England did not recognise the existence of either an insurrection or a provisional government in Candia.

THE UNITED STATES.

The elections seem to be going in favour of the Republicans. Out of twenty-four members of Congress voted for in Pennsylvania, the Republicans have elected eighteen. Of the nineteen Congressional districts of Ohio, the Republicans have carried thirteen. The Democrats have elected T. H. Hoag, in the tenth Ohio district, to Congress. The Republican candidate in this district was the Hon. J. M. Ashley, who at present represents the district in Congress, and who initiated the impeachment movement against President Johnson. The Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, the Democratic candidate for the third district of Ohio, has been defeated by General Schenck, who was re-nominated by the Republicans. The Republicans have re-elected Judge Bingham, who was one of the house managers during the impeachment trial, as member of Congress from the sixteenth district of Ohio. Of eleven members of Congress voted for in Indiana the Republicans have elected eight. The Republicans have also carried Nebraska, electing the Governor and member for Congress. The elections passed off quietly, with the exception of some local rioting at Philadelphia.

Secretary Schofield has instructed General Meade to use all lawful authority in aid of the civil authorities of Alabama to preserve the peace in that State.

General Butler has been re-nominated for Congress; but a large number of Republicans at Salem, Massachusetts, averse to Butler, have called a convention to make opposition to his Congressional candidature.

It is reported that the leading Democrats of Virginia and Mississippi have resolved to hold a presidential election, and to demand under the Constitution that the electoral votes of those States be counted, notwithstanding the provisions of the Reconstruction Act.

HAYTI.

The disturbances in Hayti continue to impede all peaceful business. President Salnave still holds the insurgents in check; but only, it seems, by desperate methods. He has given permission to the country people to pillage any town in the hands of the insurrectionists.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The news from China and Japan shows how strong is the feeling against Christianity that still exists in those countries. At Yokohama an Imperial decree has been posted on the gates of the town forbidding the exercise of the Christian religion; and at Wuchang, in China, such serious outrages are said to have been perpetrated on the missionaries as to call for the interference of our Government.

INDIA.

The situation in the Agra Valley remains unchanged. The enemy is actively fortifying the pass into the Terrec Valley, at the head of the Agra Valley. Independent Swattees are stated to have sued for terms. The British camp is very healthy.

It is stated that Shere Ali Khan, the ruler of Cabul, has deputed an agent to maintain friendly relations with the British Government. The news of Azim Khan's flight to Turkestan and the dispersion of his forces is confirmed.

Distressing accounts have been received regarding the effects of the want of rain in Rajpootana.

YOUNG CAVAIGNAC.—It will be remembered that one of the pupils of the Lycée Charlemagne, young Genest, was excluded because he openly expressed approbation of his fellow-student Cavaignac on the occasion when the latter refused to receive the prize he had gained from the hands of the Prince Imperial. The authorities of the school revised their decision, and a short time back intimated to young Genest's family that he might resume his studies; but at the last moment a second notice was given revoking the former and maintaining the exclusion. On learning this young Cavaignac resolved to share the fate of his friend, and has taken his name off the books of the college.

THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

THE Ministry has been formed, and the following are the names of the members of the Cabinet:—Marshal Serrano, President; General Prim, War; Admiral Topete, Marine; Senor Figuerola, Finance; Senor Lorenzana, Foreign Affairs; Senor Romero Ortiz, Justice; Senor Sagasta, Interior; Senor Ayala, Colonies; Senor Ruiz Zorrilla, Public Works.

A Paris contemporary sketches the political character of the leaders in the Spanish revolution and in the Ministry of the Duke de la Torre. Sagasta, it appears, is an engineer, distinguished in the Cortes by very vehement oratory. Ruiz Zorrilla is a firm Progressist. The new "Chancellor of the Exchequer," Figuerola, has been a University Professor and a member of the Cortes. He is represented as well and widely informed, though new to office. As a freetrader, he has risked his reputation as a prophet in his own country, Catalonia. Lorenzana is a journalist "M.P." and has distinguished himself lately by articles on the coming general council. M. Romero is a reviewer; he is a Progressist with Liberal Union connections. Topete, the Admiral, is a member of the Cortes in the Liberal Union interest. M. Ayala is a dramatic author, and has lately played a sensational rôle. It was he who went to the Canaries to fetch the Generals.

PROGRESS OF EVENTS.

The Government has suppressed the Society of the Jesuits throughout the monarchy, closed their colleges, and confiscated all their property. This is a truly revolutionary measure. The Government must believe that its action will be sustained by the country; and, if it judges rightly, it is certain that the attachment of the Spanish people to the Church of Rome has been much exaggerated. The Ministry has also decreed the abolition of the octroi duties throughout Spain and the adjacent islands. These duties produce, it is estimated, about 200,000,000 reals annually, and in place of them a poll tax upon all persons of the age of fourteen and upwards is to be imposed, according to the value of the houses they inhabit and the position of their families. The poor are to be exempt. Among other changes which are to be carried out, the election of all the municipalities by universal suffrage is announced. Several banking-houses have offered, it is said, to advance important sums of money to the Provisional Government.

In order to relieve the distress among the working classes, the Junta has opened subscriptions to a loan of ten million reals, to be secured on Municipal Bonds, a large portion of which was immediately subscribed for. Numbers of men have been set to work on improvements in the capital.

General Prim, in a letter to the Paris *Gaulois*, has declared that the form of Government which is the ideal of contemporary Spain is a Constitutional Monarchy founded upon the most extended liberal basis. This renders of slight importance the information that Prim's name has been mentioned for Dictator in Barcelona.

The Democratic party have held a meeting, which was very orderly and quietly conducted, and exhibited a strong desire to support the Government.

The French Ambassador either was or pretended to be alarmed for his safety by the act of a mob who burnt the Concordat in front of the palace of the Papal Nuncio, and he accordingly waited on Marshal Serrano and asked if the representatives of foreign Powers could reckon on their personal safety being respected. Marshal Serrano answered in the affirmative, and pointed out that the manifestation was solely one in favour of religious liberty.

The streets of Madrid are day by day resuming more and more of their ordinary appearance. In many parts of the city the hangings have been removed from the balconies; most, if not all, the shops have reopened; and the plying of vehicles for hire, which was at one time almost suspended, has been actively resumed. From Tuesday, Sept. 29, down to and including the night of the arrival of General Prim, all the houses were illuminated, but during the last few nights that practice has been discontinued. Although the general tranquillity of Madrid and the provinces is proclaimed on all hands, occasional acts of violence take place. Among these is an attack on the secretary of Gonzales Bravo, who has been wounded by the mob in the streets of Madrid. General Prim, with great promptness, harangued the people from the balcony of his house on the outrage, which he strongly blamed, and recommended the people to forget past grievances.

Telegraphic despatches have been received from a large number of provincial juntas, expressing their adhesion to the Provisional Government, their approval of the programme of the Central Junta of Madrid, which demands as the rights of the people universal suffrage, liberty of religion, liberty of education, liberty of meeting and of association, liberty of the press without special legislation, the decentralisation of the administration and the development of the autonomy of the municipalities in the provinces, trial by jury in criminal cases, the irremovability of the Judges, the security of the person, and the inviolability of the dwelling (*domicilio*) and of correspondence. Forty-four such telegrams were published in the newspapers in one evening; and among the places from which they had been received were Badajoz, Ciudad Real, Logrono, Merida, San Sebastian, Cartagena, Pamplona, Zaragoza, Cordova, Corunna, Segovia, Tarragona, Victoria, and Seville. There is none as yet from Barcelona.

The policy of the Junta in abolishing the privileges of religious orders and suppressing the Jesuits has awakened the most extreme hopes of the Democratic party. The distinguished Republican leader Fernando Garrido, the author of the best book on Contemporary Spain, has published a manifesto, of which a copy has just reached us, entitled "La Revolucion Religiosa." In this stirring appeal Garrido calls upon his countrymen to crush, without delay, "that cunning and aggressive reptile, the Black Power"—that is, the priestly influence, "the irreconcilable enemy of the liberty of nations." The policy which Garrido urges Spain to adopt in its integrity is a sweeping one: it includes freedom of worship for all sects; the Cavourian ideal, a free Church in a free State; the establishment of registration and civil marriage; the assumption by the State of the property which is now possessed by the Church, and a proportionate reduction in the burden of taxation. Garrido appeals to the examples of Switzerland and the United States for proof that the principles which he recommends are both just and practicable. Without the accomplishment of the religious revolution, he concludes, the results of the political revolution which has just been effected will be nullified, and it will be impossible to come to any satisfactory solution of the problems of economical reform.

The body of Senor Vallin, who was shot during the first days of the rising at Montero, has been taken to Madrid, and interred with much ceremony, three Ministers being present on the occasion. Marshal Serrano, in his speech over the grave, said Vallin was assassinated while carrying out a most difficult mission which had been entrusted to him. The speaker was interrupted by some persons present, who cried out, "Vengeance! vengeance!" Marshal Serrano replied, saying, "Let us leave the work of punishment to the justice of Heaven." He further enjoined all parties to be united. The speech was much applauded.

The accounts from Cuba are conflicting, one statement being that General Lersundi, the Captain-General, had acknowledged the Provisional Government in Madrid; and another that he had determined to hold the island irrespective of the home authorities.

THE BATTLE OF ALCOLEA.

Now that the revolution is regarded as over men are beginning to talk very freely about details and incidents as to which they were a short time ago very reticent, and many stories are circulating in the streets and in the cafés. One of these is that, when Marshal Novaliches left Madrid, he was directed by General Concha to "go right through" to Seville. These instructions, like everything else, speedily became known to the revolutionary party, and when the Marshal reached Baylen he received from Cordova a hamper containing a dead cat and a sausage, or *morcilla*. The

sausage was tied to the neck of the cat, and to the string was attached a piece of paper bearing a doggerel epigram, which may be roughly translated—

When this cat this sausage eats
The General enters Seville's streets.

In justice to Novaliches, who is looked upon by some even of the extreme members of the revolutionary party with considerable favour, and regarded as having been treated rather badly by Concha, who sent him upon what he must have foreseen was a hopeless mission, and compelled him to fight when his better sense told him that it was useless, it is asserted the force under the command of Serrano (Duc de la Torre) at Cordova was much larger than was generally supposed, and altogether outnumbered the Royal army under Novaliches. The accounts of the battle yet published are not in all respects entirely similar, but all seem to agree that the loss inflicted upon the Royal forces by the artillery and breech-loaders of the troops of Serrano was something terrible. Its severity was increased by the circumstance that the Royal forces at first fell into a trap which had been prepared for them. At least so we gather from the conflicting accounts which have come under our notice. When the troops under the command of General Novaliches made the attack, the vanguard of Serrano's army, acting under instructions, retired before them, and commenced what looked like a retreat. The Royal forces, animated by the apparent discomfiture of their adversaries, pressed on towards the positions which they already regarded as their own. Serrano's artillery, was, however, so placed as to command the bridge; and while the Royal forces were engaged in crossing it, his batteries poured upon them a most destructive fire, which was well supported by the infantry regiments. The Royal forces thrice advanced to the attack, and were thrice driven back by the superiority of the artillery and musketry fire of their antagonists. It was while directing and animating the third and last assault that General Novaliches was wounded; and his wound was so serious as at once to render impossible the continuance of his direction of the engagement. Nearly the whole of his chin was shot away. The wounding of Novaliches and the desertion of several regiments of the Royal army assured the victory of the revolutionary forces; and had General Serrano pressed on, he might, of course, have annihilated that portion of the Queen's army which remained faithful. Such a step was unnecessary, and would perhaps have been unjustifiable. At all events, it was not the one which commended itself to the Duc de la Torre. When he learned that Novaliches was wounded, and saw how completely his adversaries were at his mercy, he generously suspended the combat, and only busied himself in the removal of the dead and the relief of the wounded, who were sent to Cordova, by train and otherwise, as speedily and with as much care as was possible in the circumstances. Our Engraving shows a convoy of wounded about to be dispatched to Cordova from the station at Alcolea.

Serrano visited General Novaliches at Pinto on his triumphal way to Madrid. The meeting between the two Generals, enemies only by chance, and owing to a mere freak in the game of politics, is described as in the highest degree affecting. The wounded man, unable or perhaps not allowed to speak, pressed his adversary's hand, and wrote on a card, "Admiro a mis vencedores." ("I admire my conquerors.") It is said of Serrano that, after the battle, he sought his night's rest in an ammunition-wagon, observing that "many would have to sleep with less comfort than was allotted to himself."

There is an episode connected with the battle of Alcolea which ought not to remain unknown to the reading public. Among the English engineers in the employment of the Andalusian Railway Company there is a man who first came out in the capacity of an engine-driver, but who, owing to his intelligence and good conduct, was subsequently promoted to the head management and superintendence of the locomotive department. His name is John Routledge, and he comes from Yorkshire. He is two or three inches above six feet in height, athletic in frame, and with a proportionately great soul within him—a gentle, unassuming hard-working man, with a well-established character for a genial and cordial disposition among the large colony of practical scientific labourers scattered all over the Peninsula, busy with the direction of its railway, canal, and mining enterprise. Routledge, who was stationed at Cordova, could not resist an Englishman's curiosity to look on the scene of strife and death about to be performed so near him, under the impulse of political passions to which, in his capacity of an alien, he was a perfect stranger. He presently, however, became weary of his inactive position as a spectator. Prompted by his humane instincts, he no sooner saw men dropping here and there in the foremost ranks, and writhing on the ground between life and death, than he rushed forward from his safe shelter, and plunging into the thickest of the mêlée, began his work as an ambulance man, lifting up the wounded in his stalwart arms and conveying them, with the ease of a nurse carrying an infant, to the stretchers that were waiting to receive them in the rear. Again and again, with an activity to which charity seemed to lend wings, and with as great an intrepidity as if faith had given him a charmed life—again and again did the tall Englishman, unarmed and in plain clothes, plunge into the fight, calm and collected in the midst of all the fury and anguish about him, yet warming up in his task, and redoubling his efforts as success attended them, with the utmost impartiality, bestowing his attention alike upon friend and foe, and by his example firing the zeal and steadying the nerve of the ambulance corps, of which he voluntarily constituted himself the forlorn hope. He was thus under fire during the whole action; and when the day was won, Marshal Serrano, who was also lavish of his person, and often met the Englishman as this latter went back and forward on his generous errand—Marshal Serrano, himself a brave man, and of lofty, chivalrous impulses, went up to him, and embracing him, decorated him with the order of Isabella the Catholic. Routledge's task was, however, only beginning. Throughout the night, in the midst of the confusion unavoidable in an army more or less disorganised at the close of a general engagement, he was at his place at the head of the locomotive department, and fitted out and hurried on train after train till all the wounded that could bear the journey were safely housed in the hospitals of Cordova.

THE PRONUNCIAMIENTO AT BARCELONA.

Serious disturbances took place at Barcelona on Tuesday, Sept. 29. The Hôtel de Ville was sacked by an excited mob, who burnt the Queen's portrait and the recruiting papers. The more orderly part of the population dispersed the mob. A democratic procession afterwards paraded the streets in honour of General Prim, and broke the windows of the Captain-General's residence. The gendarmes thereupon fired, wounding two persons, and the people ran immediately to find arms in order to attack the Royal palace. A provisional junta was at once organised; but the Captain-General Count de Chaste refused to recognise it, threatened to shoot the members, and caused all the principal parts of the town to be militarily occupied. Finally, however, the Captain-General took to flight, on the 30th, with a single battalion of infantry, and the Junta remained masters of the town. The troops and the people fraternised, and proceeded to destroy all the insignia of Royalty.

On the 18th inst. three exiled patriots were expected here from Perpignan—Brigadier-General Pera, Colonel Baldrich, and Don Francisco Targarona. A great concourse assembled at the railway station to see them arrive, but Pera did not come; the others were loudly cheered, and conducted in triumph to the Townhall, where they became spectators of an interesting spectacle, to which their presence gave additional éclat. The troops of the garrison were giving their formal adhesion to the revolutionary movement. Regiment after regiment defiled through the square, where each halted, and the colonels or commanders, after saluting the Junta, went into the Townhall, and on the balcony took the oath in presence of the people, who warmly

applauded. Each then gave the popular cries in regular order, "Viva la Libertad!" "Viva el Soberano Nacional!" "Abajo los Borbones" (this seemed to stick in the throats of some!) "Viva el Sofragio Universal!" "Viva la Marina!" "Viva el Ejército!" and "Viva el Pueblo!" Many of the regiments made lively demonstrations of unison with the sentiments expressed by these popular cries, and though the people applauded all the commanders, their special energy in cheering some showed which of them had previously been popular. The 2nd Regiment of the Line was loudly cheered, as it had till yesterday the name of "Della Reyna," answering to our "Queen's Own." But the greatest enthusiasm was displayed in greeting the Colonel of the Lusitanian Lancers, who had been imprisoned for his political opinions by the late Captain-General, and released by the Junta. Although it was apparent that some of the officers did not much like the ceremony, they all got through it and signed the revolutionary paper. During an interval of interruption the exiles were presented to the people. Targarona was so overcome with emotion that he could not speak; but Baldrich, in a not very steady voice, spoke to them, notwithstanding his feelings, with spirit and animation. At the conclusion of the ceremony, he spoke again; and Victor Balaguer, a poet popular in Catalonia, addressed the people in a short and spirited speech. He reminded them that but a few days since no one had dared to cry "Down with the Bourbons!" and congratulated them on having obtained their freedom so speedily and with such order. He was loudly cheered, and his cheer for the Junta was cordially received. On the 2nd General Pera arrived, and spoke to the people just after the commandant of the battalion which had accompanied the Conde di Cheste to Saragossa, and which had just returned, had gone through the same ceremony as had been performed, on the previous day, by the other commanders. General Prim arrived in Barcelona on the 3rd, and met with a most enthusiastic reception.

GENERAL PRIM.

Although some obscurity hangs over the early history of the hero of the hour in Spain, it seems to be universally agreed that Prim was born at Reus, in Catalonia, in 1814. Beyond that all is uncertainty and contradiction. Prim's admirers describe him as son of a Lieutenant-Colonel of infantry; his ill-wishers are sure that his father was "a butcher," and they insist upon their statement as if it could in any manner lessen the glory of the self-made hero. What is sure is that Prim's mother is still living, and that it was into the old lady's arms that he threw himself on landing at Barcelona, in the presence of a countless multitude, little caring whether it was to a Colonel's relic or to a butcher's widow that he paid his tribute of filial duty. The same backbiters refer the origin of Prim's military career to a brawl in which he had the misfortune of killing a Carlist soldier of the then garrison at Reus. They say that, driven from the town in consequence of this manslaughter, and wandering about on the hills he fell in with a party of Christino troops, whose ranks he joined as a private soldier. That he enlisted as a private is the only authentic fact, as, also, that before he was thirty years old he had fought his way to the rank of Major-General, the title of Count of Reus, and a galaxy of stars and crosses which covered as many scars of honourable wounds. The prestige attached to these early campaigns was further enhanced by the exploits of Africa, in 1860, where Prim shone forth as the Rinaldo of an expedition of which O'Donnell was the Godfrey. All this, however, merely constitutes Prim's Spanish reputation. Europe has long been said to end at the Pyrenees. The Spaniards have their own peculiar appreciation of military and political transactions, and their awards of praise and blame are not always indorsed by European opinion without qualification and reserve. But, luckily for Prim, he was called upon to act beyond the limits of his native stage; he was brought into contact and into collision with what was for a long time looked upon as the master-mind of the age, and he evinced a soundness of judgment and firmness of purpose for which he never obtained sufficient credit and for which he was never forgiven. There are two letters extant which should not be lost sight of by the writers of contemporary history. One is that of the Emperor Napoleon to Prim, expressing his satisfaction at the General's appointment to the command of the Spanish contingent in Mexico; the other is from Prim to the Emperor Napoleon, dissuading him from the prosecution of his Imperial scheme in that distant region at the time that he announced his resolution to withdraw the Spanish contingent. It is not merely because it happened at that juncture that the General was right and the Emperor was wrong that Prim came off with so much honour from that affair. It was because he was acting against his own interest; because he threw away his opportunity, not only for promotion at home but for consideration abroad; because he ventured, upon his own responsibility, on a measure upon which he felt sure his vainglorious countrymen would pass an unfavourable judgment, and which he had, indeed, no little trouble in justifying before the Senate; because he was well aware that by withholding aid and volunteering advice to the Emperor Napoleon he forfeited all claims to a benevolence which had been testified to him on the most unequivocal terms, and wounded the susceptibilities of a mind slow to forgive.

COMBAT AT ALICANTE.

Another of our Illustrations represents the scene which by a swift and decided effort of the people joined Alicante to the list of revolted towns in Valencia, and placed town and bay, with all its advantages of position and its commerce, at the disposal of the national party. The fierce struggle which took place outside the theatre in this fervid town of sweet wine and bare rocks may be considered emblematic of the united spirit which animated all Spain, and the mere official resistance made by the adherents of the Government was too feeble to sustain the Royal cause when once the earnest determination of the people was opposed to it.

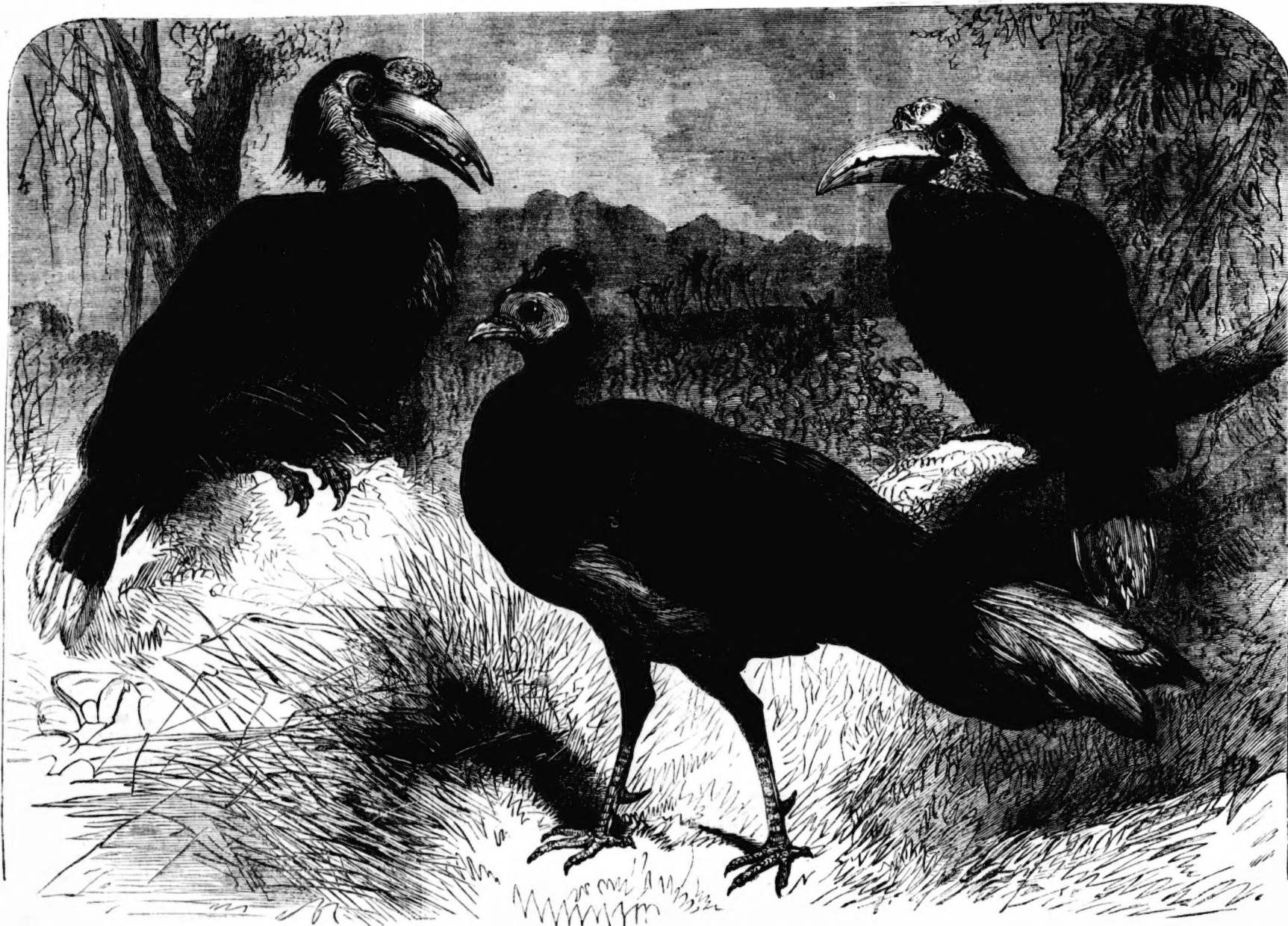
SCENE IN MADRID.

Our Engraving at the top of page 240 represents a scene in Madrid at the first outbreak of the revolution there. The people took possession of the Government buildings, removed the Royal arms, and pitched the portraits of the Queen, King, and other members of the Royal family, out of the windows into the streets, where they were trampled upon and destroyed. This took place at the Ministry of Works especially, the scene at which is depicted in our Engraving.

ADMIRAL TOPETE AND GENERAL NOVALICHES.

The share which Admiral Topete has had in the revolution though not so remarkable as to give him the first place in the gratulations of the people, has been of the utmost value to their cause, since it was he who at once joined to the national demonstration on land the co-operation of the marine of which he was the head. In the procession at Madrid which has celebrated the institution of liberty, the model of a ship, surmounted by a flag, on which the name of Topete was inscribed, and filled with men in the costume of sailors, typified the important aid which the Admiral rendered in spreading the revolutionary spirit amongst the fleet. With his portrait we publish that of General Pavia, Marquis Novaliches, the last adherent of Queen Isabella, who was reported to have been killed at the battle of Alcolea, but who was only dangerously wounded, and is now lying at a little village a few miles from Madrid, where his wife has joined him. He is slowly recovering from the wound which was at first believed to be fatal, and though it is very serious, it is less dangerous than was supposed. His jaw bone was broken by a ball and part of his tongue carried away by the same shot; but the recent reports declare his condition to be favourable, and it is said that he is already well enough to undergo the fatigue of an interview with some of the leaders of the Junta.

THE EXISTING POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS between this country and the North German Confederation are to be revised. A representative of the English Post Office is expected in Berlin at the commencement of next month to enter into the necessary negotiations.



HORNBILLS LATELY ADDED TO THE COLLECTION IN THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK,

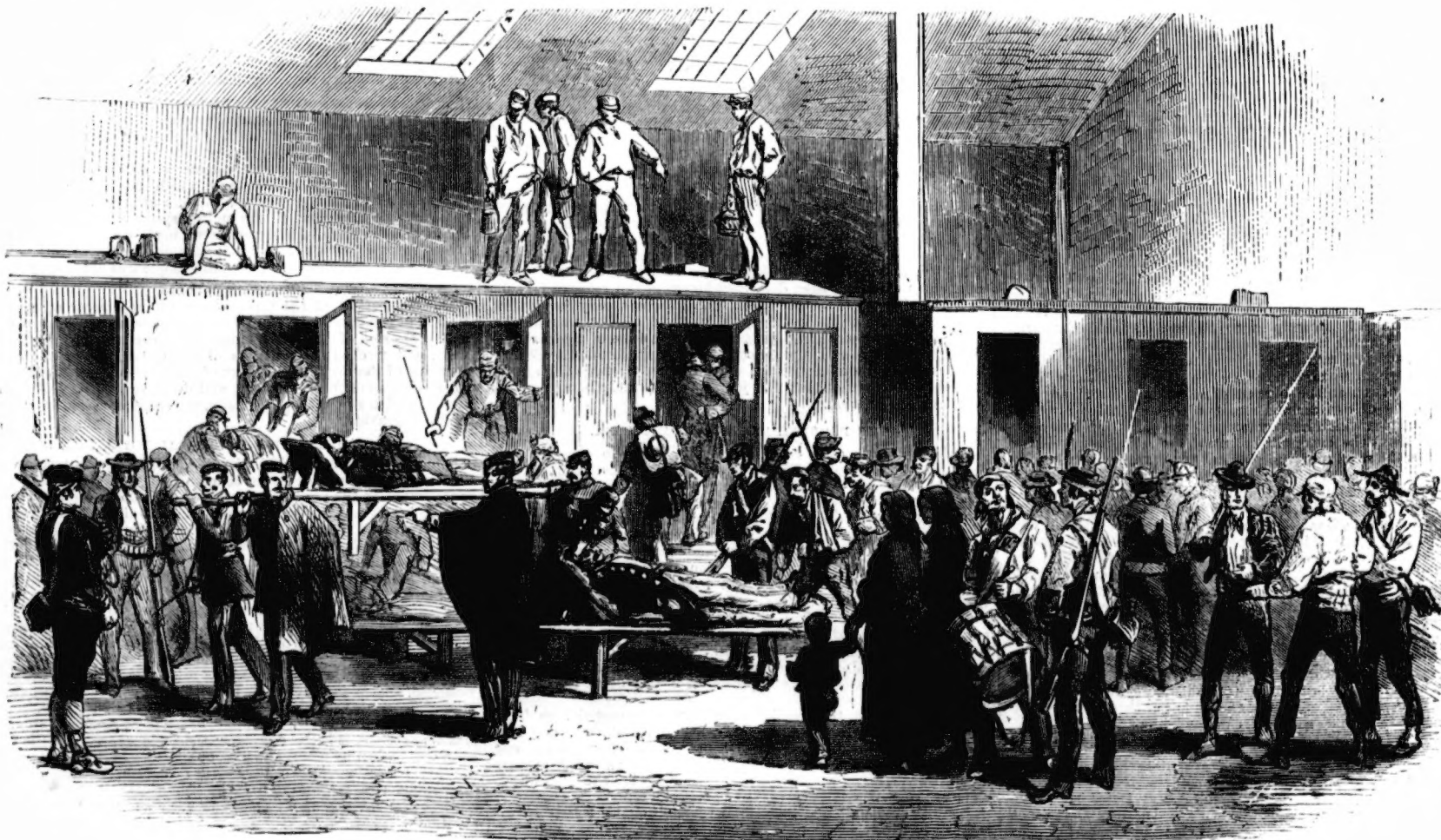
NEW HORNBILLS AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

THE birds on the extremes of our Engraving represent a new species of hornbill lately added to the society's collection. This is the wrinkled hornbill (*Buceros corrugatus*), an inhabitant of Borneo and Sumatra, and perhaps also of the Malayan peninsula. This species is rarely to be seen, even preserved in museums; and is now exhibited for the first time alive in Europe. The hornbill is very varied in species, and its habitats are as varied as its kinds. In the African ground-hornbill (*Bucorax Abyssinicus*), the naked throat-pouch of the male is scarlet, while in the female it is livid blue, and the plumage of the head and

neck of the female of this species is wholly black. The bill and casque of the female are also smaller, and of a uniform pale colour, and the conspicuous obliquely-transverse grooves upon the sides of the lower mandible are peculiar to the male sex, which is altogether a considerably more showy-looking bird than its mate. The fine and healthy specimen of this rare hornbill which may now be seen in the Zoological Gardens is, fortunately, of the masculine gender. In the Java, Chinese, and Malayan provinces of the Indian region the hornbills, of numerous species, are exceedingly prominent and conspicuous inhabitants of the interminable forest jungle. In all,

about fifty kinds of them are known, of which twenty-six are peculiar to Asia with its vast archipelago, and twenty to Africa. The largest and finest of the species, with the exception of the anomalous ground hornbill, are Asiatic.

In India and Burmah the various species feed much upon the fruit of the nux vomica (*Strychnos nux vomica*), as noticed by Lieutenant Charles White, in the fourth volume of the "Asiatic Researches," published in 1795. "What may be probably deemed the most extraordinary circumstance relating to these curious birds," remarks this writer, "is their feeding upon the nux vomica. This is a point which I have been able clearly to ascertain. One



THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN: A CONVOY OF WOUNDED LEAVING ALCOLEA FOR CORDOVA AFTER THE BATTLE.



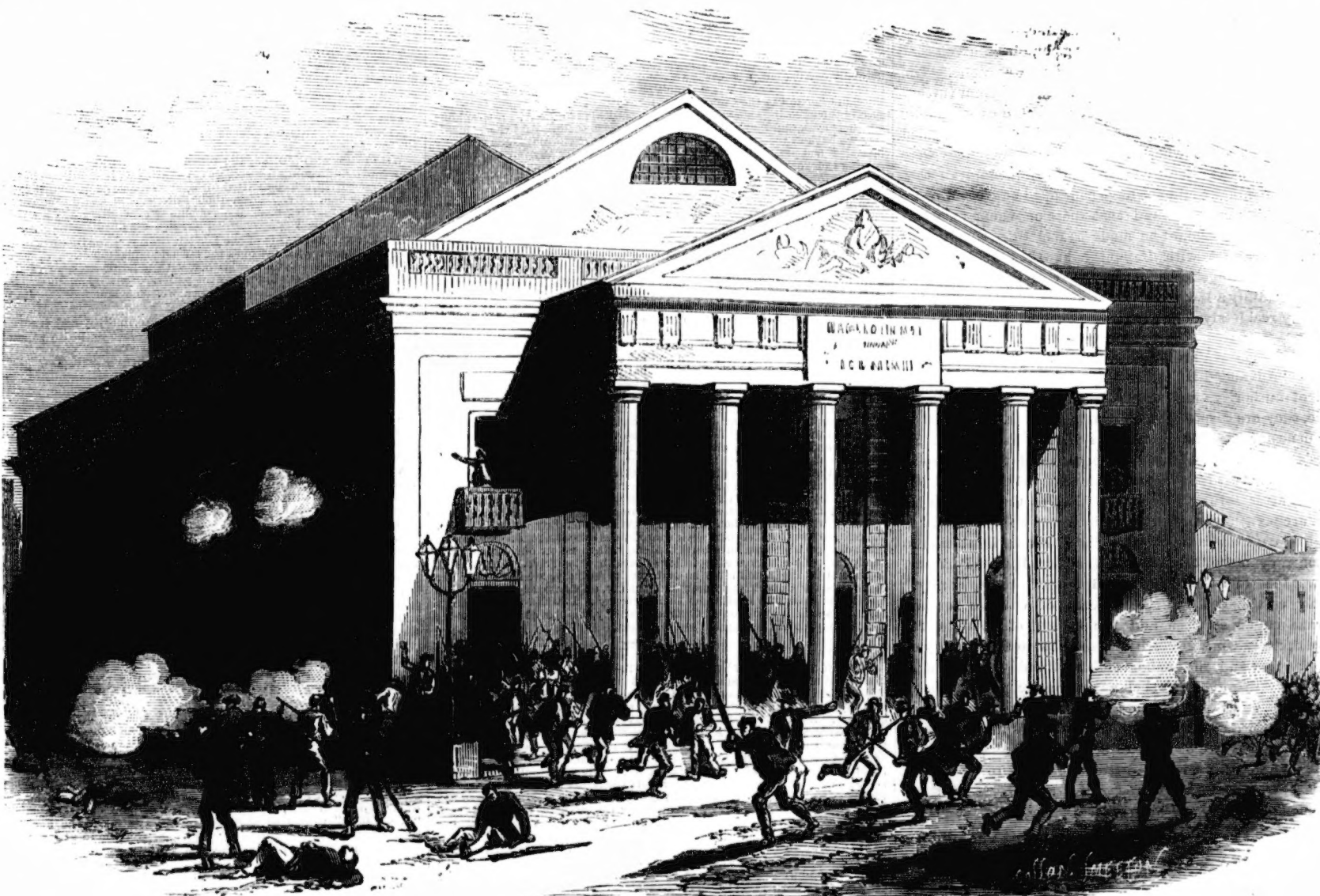
THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN: THE POPULACE REMOVING THE ROYAL PORTRAITS FROM THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, MADRID.

of these birds, purchased by Captain John Campbell, was opened, by his orders, before several respectable gentlemen at Midnapore; and in its craw (stomach) were found several seeds of the nux vomica. As this appeared to me a circumstance of great curiosity, I asked the bird-catchers what these birds fed upon. They very particularly mentioned a fruit called coochia (kutchila); agreeably to my directions, they brought it to me; it was about the size of a lime (or small orange), of an orange colour, with a very hard skin, shining and almost smooth, and it contains a pulpos substance, distinct and separate from the husk. Conversing since with a man who

has seen great numbers of these birds, I inquired of him what they fed upon; he said, sometimes upon the berry of the peepul-tree (*Ficus indica*), but that the food they affected most, and with which they were most delighted, was the coochia, which he said was to be had in any bazaar. He brought me some of it, and it proved to be the true nux vomica, which is produced from the fruit above mentioned. The pulpos substance drying, leaves one, two, or sometimes three of the flat seeds which are known as the nux vomica." It is from these seeds that the energetically poisonous alkaloid termed "strychnine" is obtained; but the birds

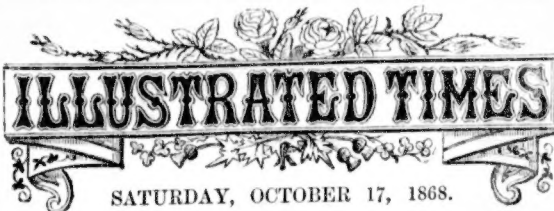
that swallow the superficially orange-like fruit eject the seeds afterwards by the mouth. As the botanist Dr. Roxburgh remarks, "The pulp of the fruit seems perfectly innocent, as it is greedily eaten by many sorts of birds."

The graceful bird in the centre of the Engraving is the Bornean fireback pheasant (*Euplocamus nobilis*), a specimen of which was added to the collection at about the same time as the wrinkled hornbill; but, unfortunately, it has since died, to the great regret of the society, as it, too, was the first of its species exhibited alive in this country.



FIGHT OUTSIDE THE THEATRE AT ALICANTE.

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LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

"ANOTHER accident on the London and North-Western Railway" has now become a heading which one expects to see as regularly as the morning newspaper is opened. Indeed, we should fancy that the compositors on the daily journals must by this time have adopted the practice of keeping the words always "standing" beside them ready for use. Since the great disaster at Llanddulas, on Aug. 20, close upon a dozen so-called "accidents" have occurred on some part or other of the North-Western system. Two more have happened on the Chester and Holyhead line, two (within a few days) on the Leamington and Rugby branch, and others at various points on the railways owned or worked by the North-Western Company. Now this succession of mishaps cannot be altogether fortuitous. An evil influence, apart from faults of management, cannot be supposed to be specially at work on the North-Western system; and to faults of management, as it seems to us, must this continual recurrence of accidents be ascribed. It is in vain to tell us that all these mishaps are due to carelessness and disregard of rules on the part of subordinates, because subordinates are only careless when superiors are lax in enforcing discipline. If the directors and superior officers of the company were rigid in enforcing the observance of proper rules and due precautions, their inferiors would in all cases observe them. When the General of an army is remiss in the discharge of his duty, it usually follows that the private soldier is negligent in the performance of his; and, vice versa, strict attention to duty in the chief, never fails to maintain strict discipline throughout the entire force.

It is impossible to avoid coming to the conclusion, therefore, that the succession of disasters on the North-Western Railway is due to laxity, present or past, at headquarters; and it is, we think, high time that inquiry reached somewhat higher than merely to the conduct of signalmen, engine-drivers, brakemen, platelayers, and such small deer. The Leamington branch, for instance, was notoriously known to have been badly constructed at first, and no efficient steps have ever been taken to remedy its original defects. Whose fault is this? The facts were known to all concerned. Directors, managers, superintendents, everybody connected with the line, were aware that it was in bad order; repeated warnings had been given that it was unsafe; and yet nothing effective was done. The line, once sanctioned by Government, was free from further official inspection; and, till disaster and death called public attention to the matter, the company and its officers troubled themselves not as to whether the lives of travellers were endangered by its insecure condition. Now, we maintain that this state of things could not have continued but for culpable neglect in high quarters, and that those on whom responsibility really rests should be made to feel that the lives of the public cannot with impunity be thus trifled with. Among other things to be hoped for from the new Parliament is certainly a law to render railway magnates amenable for injury recklessly done to their customers.

THE RITUALISTS.

THE "Advanced Ritualists" are beginning to feel the hand of authority, and, though the pressure as yet is but gentle, they are disposed to be restive under it. The Bishop of Chichester has inhibited the Rev. Mr. Purchas, of St. James's Chapel, Brighton, in consequence of the display at the recent harvest festival in his place of worship; and Mr. Purchas, after telling the Bishop that, as the chapel is his (Mr. Purchas's) own property, he means to do what he likes in it, has continued to officiate, the Bishop's inhibition to the contrary notwithstanding. The Rev. Beilby Porteous, too, warden of the "Burial Guild of Holy Trinity," recently established in the diocese of Carlisle for the performance of services and the saying of prayers for the dead, flatly contradicts his Bishop as to the legality of such services; and, although he calls it "humbly demurring," is evidently disposed to rebel against episcopal authority when it interferes with his notions. All this is very serious and lamentable, and shows that the Church is in a bad way. No wonder his Grace of Chichester declares that he is sorely distressed thereat, for it is a distressing thing to bishops to find clergymen refusing to recognise the behests of those very officers from whom they profess to have derived their own sacerdotal authority and commission, and to whom they have solemnly promised to yield implicit obedience in all matters ecclesiastical. The Rev. F. G. Lee, vicar of All Saints', Lambeth, however, relieves the gravity of the situation by a slight touch of comedy. He writes to a daily contemporary to correct, as he says, "two slight errors of some

importance" in the published report of his harvest festival. He avers that in his church no crucifix, "but only a cross," was carried in procession; and that incense was not used during the communion service, but "only before the commencement and after the conclusion of the same." These are exceedingly nice distinctions, no doubt; and perhaps "only a cross" is very harmless, whereas a "crucifix" would be "flat blasphemy;" and the same may be true of the use of incense before and after the communion service, provided it be dispensed with during the service itself. But we fear dull-brained laymen will not be able to appreciate such extremely "close shaving," and will be apt to think that Mr. Lee's reasoning as to the harmlessness of crosses and incense is on a par with that of the country girl who had unluckily become a mother before she was a wife, and excused the fault by saying that the baby was "only a very little one." We believe the rule by which Ritualists profess to be guided in their revivals of old Popish ceremonies is, that all is allowable that was not expressly forbidden at the Reformation. But as the object of the Reformation was to get rid of Popish superstitions, doctrines, and practices, the sounder rule of interpretation is to deem everything of that kind forbidden that was not expressly permitted. The Reformers, in abjuring Popery, must be understood to have abjured all that pertained to it, except in so far as special exceptions were made. That, at all events, would appear to be the common-sense view of the matter; but, as common-sense is not a commodity much in favour with "Advanced Ritualists," we suppose it is in no use quoting its dicta to them. If, however, they cannot obey their ecclesiastical superiors, they should be consistent, and quit a Church to the doctrines and rites of which they can no longer conform.

DEAN ALFORD ON CATHEDRAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

WE lately expressed grave doubts as to the utility of the cathedral establishments of the Church, and we find, from an article in the *Contemporary Review*, that Dean Alford is very much of our way of thinking on the subject. The Dean says:—

Let me confess that, warmly attached as I am, first by disposition, and then owing to circumstances, to the fabrics and the services of the cathedrals, I cannot but look on them as the least satisfactory parts of our present Church system. It can hardly be doubted that, in proportion to the amount of the revenues absorbed by them, their help in the national work of the Church is almost as nothing. And I write this, being fully aware of, and being in the habit of urging, the real arguments for their sustentation. Their work might be an important one, but their present constitution effectually precludes them from doing it. And by this I do not mean that any recent changes have hampered or disabled them, or that they might, by ampler endowments and restoration of suppressed dignities, be better fitted for their work. Not any cramping of the caputular system, but the caputular system itself, is the great hindrance in their way. And this in several points of view. First of all, the cathedrals have fallen between two incompatible hypotheses. On the one hand, it is held that they are to be the great centres of Church life for the diocese. Very good; and no view can be more sound, no state of things more desirable. But, on the other, they are defended as affording posts of dignified repose for men who have deserved well of the Church. Now, these two theories are exclusive the one of the other. In order to carry out the first, the cathedral authorities must be men of diocesan knowledge and experience, men in vigour of mind and body, sent there to work and not to rest; while, in pursuance of the second, they will be composed of the very class of persons least fitted for the former purpose; they will be, at the best, bookish men, or men broken by parochial toil, but emphatically men sent there to rest, and not to work. And the consequence of this incompatibility has been universal though often undesired dissatisfaction with our caputular bodies as such. Is a cathedral dignity vacant? The journals teem with reports associating with the appointment the names of many distinguished men. The appointment, we will say, is fittingly made. The same journals are full of praise of the person promoted and of the just grounds of his promotion. But this is the last note of commendation he will ever get. Having become a dignitary, he is pulled asunder by their inconsistent theories of his position—the operative, as demanded by his influence; the non-operative, as required by his dignity. But the matter is far worse than this. I have been writing as if the second theory were normally carried out, whereas the state of things is far otherwise. Hardly in half the cases occurring is a dean or a canon's stall the reward of distinction or of toil in the Church's service. It would be inviting for me to specify the affecting causes of ordinary cathedral promotion; let the public use their eyes, and they will not fail to discern them. And the result is that we have as the governing bodies of our mother churches men certainly blameless and personally worthy of all esteem, but for any purpose of subserving the work of the Church about the least fitted of any that could be gathered together. And this not from any default or defect of the men as individuals, but owing to the circumstances of their appointment and the nature of the bond which connects them. The cathedral *esprit de corps* is ordinarily one of isolation from the diocese and from common clerical work; the scrupulous maintenance of certain rights and privileges, as against the invasion of the wants and necessities of the age. And I must with pain confess that eleven years' experience has not removed, but has rather strengthened, the impression of former days, that the present influence, as a whole, of a great cathedral in a town is rather for evil than for good. This I believe to be mainly owing to our caputular system. The whole body is a phenomenon, in the estimation of the people, quite extraneous to anything which comes home to them in the work or influence of the Church. They see what is in their imaginations a vast sum of the Church's money spent among them without any assignable Church result. They feel that there is a bar set up between them and the cathedral; that, however generously the dean and canons may individually fill up subscription-lists, there is not, and cannot be, any real flow and reflux of sympathy between them and the great Church. Or, if there is, they know it to be exceptional, and owing to some influence which the next appointment may reverse. And it may be added, as an element in the next appointment may reverse, so painful in most cathedral cities, between the needy clergy who minister to them and the wealthy clergy who do not tend in any direction rather than that of ensuring respect for the latter. Among the many mistakes, most of them now happily in course of correction, of which our Ecclesiastical Commissioners have been guilty, never was a greater than the neglect of providing, out of the cathedral revenues, for the pressing wants of the cathedral cities. Their cases ought to have been made a special exception, and dealt with at once; but red tape prevailed, and they were left out in the cold, to await with others their share in the common fund. Should the great change which we have been contemplating pass on our Church, it is surely impossible that the caputular system should survive. For, first, it is an evil in itself, and must be reformed; secondly, we shall want our cathedrals for Church purposes; and, thirdly, on whatever conditions we are disestablished we shall want their revenues. It will be impossible to devote the same proportion of Church property, be the absolute amount what it may, to the maintenance of dignities.

PUTTING THE "SCREW" ON AT CARDIFF.—It is always very well to be an inhabitant of Cardiff when a rich young Marquis comes of age; there are dinners, and balls, and feasts, and fireworks without end; night is turned into day, and day is delightful. But the *mauvais quart d'heure de Rabelais* comes on. Not that the Marquis has sent the big bill—horrible thought!—to his tenantry; but the Marquis has a friend—Mr. Giffard—and this friend has instituted the most fiendish system of persecution that was ever devised by the wit of man. He has sent to several amateur agents of his in Cardiff a circular beginning: "Dear Sir,—Will you kindly canvass the person named on the other side, and report the result on the space left for that purpose?" That's not so bad; though the voter may not like to feel that his "No" is recorded by an accusing Conservative angel in a space specially devoted to it. But we turn over the leaf and find: "If a distinct promise cannot be obtained, please state the name of the voter's employer, or that of any other person likely to influence him." Poor devil! For him there is no escape. If he hesitates, he is lost; down upon him will come his employer or "somebody." Does he owe rent to his landlord? Send for the agent. Has he borrowed money? Who lent it to him? Is he henpecked? Speak to his wife. Is he making love to a pretty girl? Let his future father-in-law pay him a visit. Is he in debt to his butcher? Let the blue apron trot round after dark and talk to him. Leave him no corner or loophole of escape; a "distinct promise," or else.—*Telegraph*.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON has lately been taking daily walking exercise for several hours, and he only suffers occasionally from his rheumatism.

THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH has just sent to the Pope, as a mark of filial devotedness, a magnificent Roman missal, on which the best workmen of Vienna had been engaged for several years past. The cover is ornamented with precious stones set in gold.

THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND will leave the Hague on the 20th inst., on a visit to England. Her Majesty intends to stay some weeks at Torquay for the benefit of her health.

THE EX-QUEEN OF HANOVER is travelling about Germany with her nephew, the Russian Grand Duke Nicholas.

THE POPE recites daily, when celebrating mass, a special prayer for the re-establishment of order (that is, of the rule of Queen Isabella) in Spain.

PRINCE NAPOLEON is the guardian of the children of the late Count Walewski.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES will proceed to Sandringham for a brief shooting season during the second week in November. His Royal Highness will not be accompanied by the Princess of Wales or the Royal children. In consequence of the old hall having been pulled down and the new hall being in course of erection, His Royal Highness will stay at Park House, the residence of General Knollys. The new hall is progressing steadily, and the effect of its appearance will be good.

THE RIGHT HON. H. T. L. CORRY, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, will shortly resume his official duties, his health being considerably improved.

SIR HENRY RAWLINSON'S appointment as a member of the Council of India was gazetted on Tuesday.

LADY EDITH HASTINGS has purchased the reversion to the Marquis of Hastings's extensive estates in Leicestershire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire, including Donnington Park.

MR. BRIGHT is announced to address the electors of Birmingham at a public meeting in the Townhall on the evening of the 26th inst.

THE PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY will commence its sittings on Tuesday, the 20th inst.

SIR ROUNDELL PALMER has been invited to become a candidate for the representation of the University of Oxford, in lieu of Sir William Heathcote, who has intimated his intention to retire from Parliament in consequence of failing health.

THE CONSECRATION OF MR. MACROBIE to the Bishopric of Maritzburg is, after all, expected to take place in this country by the Primate, all difficulties and objections, it is now said, having been removed.

MISS BURDETT COUTTS has kindly consented to open, on Saturday, the 24th inst., the new wings lately added to the Commercial Travellers' Schools building at Finner.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT, M.P., will be able to visit Edinburgh on an early day, to be presented with the freedom of the city, which the Town Council on Tuesday resolved to confer upon him, "in recognition of his distinguished position as an orator and a statesman, and especially of his brilliant and successful services in the promotion of free trade."

A FENIAN NAMED REIDY, who had been committed for trial on a charge of having stolen fire-arms from a house in Cork, has made his escape from the Malvern prison. He had previously made two unsuccessful efforts to elude the vigilance of the gaolers.

A POOR OLD WOMAN named Mrs. Lemm, in the 105th year of her age, is living at Tuckingmill, Cornwall. Her health is good.

TWO DISTINGUISHED SPANISH ARTISTS have left Madrid for El Carpio, in order to make sketches and observations on the spot for a picture to represent the Battle of Alcolea in all its details.

FOUR WOODCOCKS are reported to have been shot in different parts of Cornwall during last week.

MR. GEORGE KEMBER, a gentleman residing at Croydon, was killed, an evening or two ago, at Sydenham station, through attempting to enter a carriage while the train was moving.

MR. LEIGHTON is travelling in Egypt. Mr. Holman Hunt, after a sojourn in Naples, has returned for a short time to Florence, whence he will proceed to the East.

SIX FOREIGNERS charged with committing a number of burglaries, at Windsor and elsewhere, were on Monday committed for trial by the Barnes magistrates.

DR. W. B. HERAPATH, the well-known analytical chemist, died on Monday night, at his residence, Old Market-street, Bristol. He was a man of high attainments, and, like his father, the late Mr. W. Herapath, was celebrated for his analytical skill. The deceased was forty-six years of age, and the cause of death was jaundice.

THE SENATE OF LONDON UNIVERSITY will meet on the 21st instant, when all applications for readmission to convocation will come before them. After that time there will be no meeting of the senate until January; so that those who have forfeited their privileges, through non-payment of fees or otherwise, and neglect to send in their claims now, will find themselves excluded from the register on the occasion of the election of the first representative of this University in Parliament.

THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS have decided to give every facility to the Post-Office authorities in carrying out the provisions of the new Telegraphs Act. The wires will be carried as much as possible through the sewers and subways which have been constructed under the directions of the board.

THE BOARD OF WORKS FOR ST. PANCRAS, in order to improve the sewerage of the parish, have resolved, if the consent of the vestry be obtained, to reconstruct and deepen many of the old sewers in the parish, according to the plan of Mr. W. B. Scott, chief surveyor, at a cost of £21,000. Most of these works are now required in consequence of the sewers not being deep enough. It appears that they were constructed at a time when it was a penal offence to turn anything but surface waters into the sewers.

WILLIAMS AND JONES, the brakemen in charge of the goods-train which was undergoing the process of shunting at Llanddulas, where the late disaster occurred, are committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter, and released on bail. Mr. Davies, their solicitor, was also proceeded against on a charge of having enabled his clients to evade the warrants which had been issued for their apprehension, but this was dismissed.

SURGEON WESTHALL, of the London Infirmary for Diseases of the Legs, Red Lion-square, acknowledges the second annual donation of 1 guinea in support of the institution, together with a large package of illustrated papers, books, &c., for the use of the patients, sent by an anonymous benefactor; and says such help is indeed welcome and most gratefully appreciated.

A CABMAN who, at the time of the strike, bullied and insulted a passenger and turned him out of his vehicle, was last Saturday summoned at the Clerkenwell Police Court and fined 40s. and costs.

TWO AMERICAN COMPANIES are at work in the petroleum districts in the north of Italy. Sufficient money has been subscribed to test the matter thoroughly as to the extent of the existence of petroleum, which is now found in considerable quantities.

A MURDER has been committed on the South Downs, in which a poor man, sixty years of age, was shot dead for the sake of about 50s. then in his possession. The police believe that they are upon the track of the assassin.

A THEATRE of an entirely new description is about to be opened in Vienna. The company will consist exclusively of actresses, though parts written for men will continue to be played. In the orchestra all the musicians will be of the female sex. In fact, the only men in the theatre will be spectators.

CAPTAIN SEMMES has made arrangements with a Baltimore firm for the publication of a narrative of his cruises in the Sumter and Alabama. The volume will contain about 750 pages, and will be illustrated with pictures of American ships destroyed by him.

THE BODY OF A WELL-DRESSED MAN was found floating in the sea at Spithead on Monday. The facts that the pockets of a dead man had been rifled, and that a large stone was tied to one of his legs, lead to the conclusion that he had been murdered.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT has taken place on the London and North-Western Railway. Two goods-trains came into collision near the Oldbury station; a number of trucks were destroyed, and the line was blocked for several hours. There has, however, been no loss of life, and only one person was injured.

A LETTER sent to the Lord Provost of Glasgow by command of the Prince of Wales expresses the gratification and pleasure given to the Prince and himself by his recent visit to the city of St. Mungo. Their Royal Highnesses offer a substantial proof of their satisfaction in the shape of a cheque for £100, to be applied to the building fund of the Glasgow University.

HER MAJESTY'S BOARD OF WORKS has just completed the re-causing of the Parliament-square, Edinburgh, and a stone, brazed "I. K. 1872," within an ornate frame, has been set to mark the burial-place of the renowned "Scots worthy" John Knox, over whose grave the Regent Morton pronounced the eulogium, "There lies one who never feared the face of man."

THE CONSERVATIVES OF WESTMINSTER AND CHELSEA, it seems, make up their lists of committee-men by inserting the names of well-known and influential Liberals. The object, of course, is to deceive electors, and so catch stray votes. The name of at least one gentleman has been so used in Westminster, and it is said that those of no less than thirty-nine Liberals have been "appropriated" without authority in Chelsea.

THE LOUNGER.

It used to be said that the Premier never chose a clever man to be Archbishop of Canterbury, because clever men in such a lofty position are apt to be troublesome and mischievous; and I see that Mr. Osborne, in a humorous speech at Nottingham the other day, told his hearers that the Bishop of Oxford had not been made an Archbishop because he is so clever. It would seem that the Tory Dons at Oxford select their candidates upon the same principle. Looking down the list of members and candidates for Oxford University during the last thirty-seven years, one is astonished to see so few intellectual stars amongst them. Gladstone is a star of the first magnitude; but, from the first, he was not to the taste of the Oxford Tory Dons. He first stood for the University in 1847, and was elected, but not without a hard fight. The candidate of the Tory Dons was a Mr. Charles Gray Round, an Essex man. He was just a nobody, and at the time the outside world was astonished that he should be selected. I have said Gladstone beat Round; Gladstone got 997 votes, Round 824, whilst Sir Robert Harry Inglis polled 1700; and yet a duller soul than Sir Robert Harry Inglis never lived. He was a hard, impenetrable, stupid Tory bigot; very decent and moral, a diligent frequenter of Divine worship, observed the Sabbath with saintly austerity, and ruled his household with Puritanic severity; but he was awfully dull. He could talk, and did talk in the House often. But what talk it was! It has been my lot to hear much speaking, and some very prosy speakers; but the prosiest bore that ever vexed my ears was Sir Harry Inglis. And yet he was by far the most favoured and most admired member the University has had since the first Reform Bill. Five times he was elected without opposition. Only twice in twenty-two years did he stand a contest, and on both occasions he headed the poll; and remember that on neither of these occasions was the opposition directed against him, but against Gladstone. The dullard was a universal favourite. It was the brilliant orator, the far-seeing statesman, the greatest genius which Oxford has had upon her rolls for many years, who had always to struggle for his seat; and he was at last turned out. Well, then, in the first five reformed Parliaments the University was represented by Thomas Grimstone Bucknall Esq., a barrister. What he was exactly I cannot tell, but in the galaxy of political stars of the period he is quite undiscoverable, and I suspect that, like his colleague, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, he was a commonplace man. In 1852 the Tory Dons selected as Gladstone's opponent R. Bullock Marsham. In the same year, when Gladstone had to seek re-election on taking office, a Mr. Dudley Percival fought the battle of the Tory Dons; and in 1859, when Gladstone again took office, and had to go to his constituents, the Marquis of Chandos, now Duke of Buckingham, was the Tory Dons' champion. Of Bullock Marsham I know but little; but he was no very brilliant man. I rather fancy that he was himself a Tory Don. Dudley Percival was a mere nobody. The Marquis—now Duke, one of Disraeli's five Dukes—is a respectable, but by no means a shining man. In 1865 the Tory Dons put up Gathorne Hardy, and by him Gladstone was at last ejected. Mr. Hardy is by no means a dull man. He has good stuff in him, and he can speak eloquently—too eloquently. He is the best man the Tory Dons have selected since the first Reform Bill; and, had it not been his misfortune to be contrasted so sharply with Gladstone, nobody would have said that the Oxford Dons had made a bad choice. But every lesser light, in the presence of our great political luminary, has "to pale its ineffectual fire."

I have not mentioned Sir William Heathcote. All that I have written has been introductory to him, his retirement, and probable successor. Was the selection of Sir William an exception to the Tory Dons' general rule? Hardly, I think. Sir William is a cultured gentleman. Matthew Arnold tells us that culture generates in the mind "sweetness and light." In Sir William the sweetness is very conspicuous; but as to light, he has not shown much of that. If he ever showed any, it was not brilliant, but pale, flickering, and fuliginous. He speaks reasonably well, but certainly not with power. He was always listened to, says the *Spectator*. Yes, with decorous attention, but certainly not with much interest. You see, he was member for a famous University. He has always been a favourite in the House: he is so kind, so courteous, so gentlemanly, and so honest and independent; and hence, in a great measure, why was he listened to. He has, then, sweetness; and possibly this is the result of culture, though I am rather disposed to say that natural temperament has much to do with it; but, as to light, that, as I have said, though he is certainly highly cultured, has not been very discernible. I sometimes fancy that there must be something in that University culture which, instead of purging the mental vision, darkens it—instead of enlarging the mind, contracts it. There was once a witty Irishman in the House, himself an educated and able man, who used to say, "The learned men in the House are the biggest blockheads we have." Of course, I do not assent to this; but certainly a good many of our University men are, on political subjects, strangely in the dark. Then note this fact, which is apropos to this subject—On the Conservative side of the House the great majority of the members are University men; the great majority on the Liberal side are not; and yet no one can doubt that there is far more intellectual strength and activity, and far more light, on the Liberal side than there is on the other. However, to return to Sir William Heathcote. He is a very excellent man. If he did not add power, he gave a gentlemanly tone to the House, and everybody is sorry to lose him.

Who is to be the elect of the Tory Dons at the coming election? Mr. Mowbray? Surely not. True, Mr. Mowbray is an Oxford man. He was educated at Christ Church, and graduated M.A. But he is not a class man. At Oxford he gained no honours, no distinction whatever, except what the most ordinary man may obtain. He was called to the Bar, and went the Western Circuit; but at the Bar he took no rank. In 1853 he entered the House of Commons for Durham city. He has therefore been a member of Parliament fifteen years; but then he has made no position out of the common rut in which most of our members run. He is Judge Advocate General, with a salary of £2000 a year. But this has never been deemed a high office of State. The Judge Advocate General presides over courts martial; and no doubt a respectable knowledge of the laws which govern these courts must be possessed by the Judge Advocate. But there is a permanent Deputy Judge Advocate, and doubtless he is the real authority on all matters of law and practice. Indeed, it is gravely suspected that the Ministerial Judge Advocate is a superfluity. I can hardly bring myself to believe that the Oxford Dons have selected Mr. Mowbray; and yet he is quite equal to three fourths of the men whom they have selected. He is not a shining man, certainly; but he is not darker than Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Mr. Gray Round, Mr. Percival, or the Marquis of Chandos. A report appears that Sir Roundell Palmer is to be put forward, but surely he will not be the elect of the old Tory Dons. He is by far too good for them. If he has really been invited to stand, it must, I suspect, have been by the young men, the Progressionists, of whom there is a large and increasing number at Oxford. Perhaps, though, Mr. Mowbray has not been invited; and perhaps, for nothing seems to be positively known whilst I write, Sir Roundell has been thought of even by the Tory Dons. He is a Reformer; but then he does not support Gladstone in the matter of the Irish Church, and that may have led them to think of him. But they must not make too much of this, for the partition between Gladstone and Sir Roundell Palmer is very thin, as it appears to me. It is very probable that these two may yet come together. Sir Roundell Palmer is a lawyer—lawyers often make nice distinctions without much difference, like Butler's hero, Hudibras—

He is in logic a great critic,
Profoundly skill'd in analytic;
He can distinguish and divide
A hair 'twixt south and south-west side.

But we shall see what will happen when Gladstone comes to develop at large his scheme. Nice distinctions and subtleties are often swept away by a grand rush of events.

The rumour is that Disraeli will, at the opening of Parliament, when an amendment shall be moved on the Address, announce that he will propose a reform of the Irish Church on the basis of the report of the Royal Commission, with the hope of taking the wind out of Gladstone's sails. But how can this be possible? It seems to be settled that the Liberal majority will be increased to at least a hundred. The great bulk of these will come to the House pledged to support Gladstone. Some few brethren of the weaker sort may fall away, but only a few. Whatever Disraeli may propose, whatever tricks he may play, he must be overpowered by numbers. I have said that some few may fall away, but I see no signs of this. There seems to be throughout the country a most uncommon and wonderful unanimity on this subject. I cannot discover a Liberal candidate who speaks with faltering speech; and everywhere the proposal to disestablish the Irish Church is received with enthusiasm. Gladstone seems to have sprung a mine. I do not believe that he himself expected such unanimity. Think of it! Only a few years ago the advocates of disestablishment could hardly get a hearing in the House, and in a few weeks over 400 members will come up to town all pledged to the measure.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

THE MAGAZINES.

You have handed me, Mr. Editor, the new volume by Mr. Longfellow, entitled "New England Tragedies;" but I find it, at the first, and even at the second glance, so different from what I should have expected from the poet in the maturity of his powers, that I must take a few days to think it over before pronouncing judgment—such judgment, alas! as we poor mortals pronounce upon each other!

Many of your readers will be sorry to find that, in *Macmillan's Magazine*, "Realmah" is coming to a close. I fear Mr. Arthur Helps is too subtle and involved for the majority of the readers of periodicals; but he will always have a select public who will delight in him. The story, by Miss Yonge, entitled "The Chaplet of Pearls; or, the Black and White Ribbament," is full of sweet and tender touches. Long life to the author! and may she yet give us many such stories!

London Society is this month curiously rich in pictures. It is a most attractive number for people who like pretty faces to stick in albums, and that dear little creature "The Lost Love" is—well, she is!

I am sorry to miss from the *Argosy* the usual "Log-Book;" but so admirable a writer as the author of this feature in the magazine (what do you say to that for a metaphor?) will not fail to make his voice heard elsewhere, and more effectively. I ought before now to have said a warm word for "Johnny Ludlow," in the *Argosy*—he is "a ringtailed roarer!"

The *Sunday Magazine* is making such an effort—I was about to say such an unsabatic effort—that it demands a word of very special comment. The October number is crowded with illustrations, many of which make you laugh—yes, Sir; laugh! Think of that on a Sunday! The author of "The Occupations of a Retired Life" commences a new tale, "The Crust and the Cake," which promises well; and I may add, in passing, that I think I have found out the secret of this writer's apparent hardness of manner, and will explain it another day. "Forgotten by the World" is a drawing-room tale with something in it of the amateur, but still good. Mr. Plumtre's article is alone worth the price of many numbers. The picture of the rough old doctor bending over the dead child deserves better letterpress than the hash of commonplaces it has got—secondhand in feeling, thought, and expression. I refer to it chiefly to point out a current error with regard to doctors. The author says, among other queer things which show that he has only felt life with gloves on, that "the unremitting effort, the ceaseless exertion to sustain physical existence, does often put out the flickering flame of piety." Which curiously corresponds with another wonderful observation of his—"Religion strangely (!) allies itself with what is most intimate, tender, and human in mankind." But where is the strangeness? The fact is that the commonplace about doctors being so often irreligious men is an error. Let us try and get at the truth. The scientific or inductive mind is usually indisposed to believe in anything that cannot be proved inductively; but of all scientific men, doctors, according to my observation, are usually the most pious. I am, indeed, quite sure of the fact; and I should say the reason was that religion *does* ally itself, not "strangely," but naturally and necessarily, "with what is most intimate, tender, and human."

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

Yes, it is all very well to call it lounging; but, with new theatres cropping up in every quarter of London, the word hardly conveys an idea of the nature of your dramatic critic's duties. One would have thought that he would rarely have had occasion to visit the upper end of the Edgware-road in the discharge of those duties, just as, three years ago, one would have been prepared to wager that the northern extremity of the Tottenham-court-road would seldom have made any serious demands on his official time. But at the northern extremity of the Tottenham-court-road there has since sprung into existence one of the prettiest little theatres in London, where the best pieces are played in the best way by the best company in England. And now, at the northern extremity of the Edgware-road—that is to say, in Church-street, Paddington, just such another theatre has cropped up: pretty, commodious, well lighted, and with the benefit of an excellent comedy actress as manageress, and with the personal support and countenance of the Royal Prince after whom it is named. The dingy, dusty old Marylebone is no more, and the ROYAL ALFRED reigns in its stead. The reformation in the appearance of the house is so complete that I found it difficult to decipher any trace of the filthy old Marylebone in the prettily-decorated, sparkling little theatre which opened last Saturday. Of the piece, "Pindee Singh," with which Miss Amy Sedgwick's managerial career at this theatre is inaugurated, it is difficult to speak critically—firstly, because the gallery was so crowded and noisy on the opening night that I could hear little or nothing of what was going on upon the stage during the first three acts; and, secondly, because the piece appeared intended to appeal rather to the eye than to the understanding. It is a showy, glittering piece, with plenty of uniforms, spangled Indian dresses, bayadères, nautch-girls, gods and goddesses. I contrived to eliminate the fact that the heroine, Pindee Singh, is a lady who in early childhood had fallen into the hands of a gang of Thugs, who educated her in the religion of Siva. Her department as a Thug appears to be to fall in love with English officers, marry them, and then strangle them. In the course of her disagreeable duties, she falls really in love with the gentleman she marries, and she declines to kill him when the proper time for doing so arrives. The anger of her tribe is aroused, and, as far as I could gather, two important consequences ensued—the conversion of Pindee Singh to Christianity, and the Indian mutiny. The piece is, as I have said, expensively and elaborately mounted, and, with considerable exception, will probably repay its production. The prologue should be omitted altogether. Miss Amy Sedgwick plays Pindee Singh with much earnest feeling, particularly in the third act. Mrs. Stephens gave good effect to an old nurse, notwithstanding that she was sadly hampered by the Scotch or Irish accent (I really don't know which) with which she was required to invest her words. The scenery is very good indeed.

Surely Mr. Mark Lemon might be satisfied with the editorship of *Punch*. It represents a good literary position, and he discharges its duties admirably. Everybody knows him as the genial editor of the very best comic paper the world has ever seen. Let him be satisfied with the renown that he derives from his association with that wonderful paper—or, at all events, let him not seek to enhance it by appearing as a stage-player. Mr. Mark Lemon's Falstaff is a dry, dreary, talkative philosopher—a very fair type of a modern

tavern bore, but wholly unlike the unctuous, gravy-eyed, amorous old coward that Shakspeare drew. Mr. Mark Lemon, in the preface to his book of words, tells us that he essays the character because he has formed certain peculiar theories about the character which he is anxious to embody. What these theories are it is difficult to say, unless they consist in the delivery of Falstaff's speeches in a husky monotone. His best scene is one which is usually omitted (goodness only knows why!) in the acting editions of "Henry IV."—that in which Falstaff assumes alternately the character of King Henry and Prince Hal. There were traces of genuine fun in this portion of the entertainment that were immediately recognised by a very appreciative audience. Of his assistants it is unnecessary to speak at length. Mr. Crellin (Prince Hal) mumbled his words as children mumble their catechism.

A Mr. Fleming Norton has appeared at the EGYPTIAN HALL in a "mimetic entertainment" called "Mr. Perkins's Picnic." It possesses all the usual characteristics of such entertainments, and will probably serve to amuse the special class for whose behoof entertainments were invented. It will not, however, become generally popular unless Mr. Norton contrives to infuse more fun into the characters he undertakes. He seems to succeed more readily with female characters, although, like all other entertainers, he makes his ladies all alike. Moreover, a man in petticoats is in itself a repulsive exhibition, unless, indeed, its repelling influence be counteracted by exceptional ability on the part of the performer.

SCARLET FEVER.

THE resident medical officer of the Middlesex Hospital, in a letter to the newspapers, gives the following useful advice in regard to scarlet fever:—

Once this disease has shown itself in a house, the farther one keeps away from it the better. The infecting distance is, however, very short, being about a yard; but the contagion is readily and usually conveyed by its clinging to materials of all sorts. The first step to adopt is rigidly to isolate the sick and attendant from the healthy, and especially from those who have not had the disease. From the patient's chamber remove at once the carpet, curtains, and all articles of furniture and clothing not absolutely required, and that which cannot be washed or baked hang out in the open air for some days. The earlier this is done, the more likely it is to prevent the spread of the disease, as at that time it is not so infectious. The patient's linen, bedclothes, &c., as used, ought to be thrown into water, and so conveyed to the wash, where they should be well boiled to render inert any contagious matters. Another and more certain method is to expose the articles in an oven to a dry heat of 200 degrees Fahrenheit. The sick-room ought to be kept well ventilated, remembering, however, that greater care to avoid a draught requires to be taken in the course of this disease than in almost any other. The windows and door may be thrown wide open for a few minutes several times a day, at the same time temporarily covering over the patient's head. A solution of chloride of lime (of the strength of one pound to eight gallons of water) ought to be kept in the room in plates, basins, or in cloths hung on a screen, so as to disinfect the apartment. When the sick-room is vacated it is not a needless expense to whitewash and repaper it, and the woodwork ought to be thoroughly washed with the above solution. Carbolic acid soap is also an excellent thing for that purpose, and so is carbolic acid in water. Rare instances have been known where, though these and other preventive measures have been adopted, the disease has broken out again in the same house. The chance of contagion diminishes daily with the lapse of time, but the end of that time is not definitely known. What the minds of the general public urgently require to be disabused of is that scarlatina and scarlet fever are different diseases. They are one and the same. "Scarlatina" is a bland, genteel word; but which throws people off their guard, tends to prevent them adopting useful precautions against the spread of the disease, and, by treating it as trivial, to augment the dire results. Sometimes a sore throat is all that is complained of; yet, with only that symptom showing, this person may give scarlet fever to another of the most virulent form. The sore throats that people talk of as "catching" are chiefly none other than those occurring in scarlet fever of a mild type. Scarlet fever is not a dangerous disease in itself usually as compared with some other eruptive fevers. The mortality at the London Fever Hospital is, according to Dr. Murchison, in scarlet fever, only six or seven per cent, and the cases sent there are the worst from out of all London. There, too, rarely is seen any of those dreaded consequences of the fever which are ushered in about the third week, and serve to mount up the mortality of cases in private life, or injure the health of many others. How are these avoided there? By keeping the patients strictly in bed for three weeks, however slight their case may seem. During the course of the disease, the kidneys are more or less affected. After the rash of scarlet fever has subsided, and about the seventh day from the date of the attack, the skin begins to peel more or less off, and takes about a fortnight thus to shed. This new skin is delicate, and its action easily suppressed. If the patient with it in that condition receive a chill, that is just what happens. The functions which ought to be carried on by the skin are thus thrust inward to be performed by the kidneys, a work they are unable to fulfil from their already impaired condition, and hence follows acute inflammation of these organs, and death, after that, is often rapid. If not, then dropsy, rheumatism, swollen glands, diseased joints, and other serious complications, supervene, which all tend, in ordinary life, to raise either the mortality to an undue height, or permanently to injure the constitution of numbers. Speaking generally, these are not the results of the fever, for they are avoidable. They are grave complications, most common after slight cases, in those very cases of so-called "scarlatina," which people wrongly think is not scarlet fever.

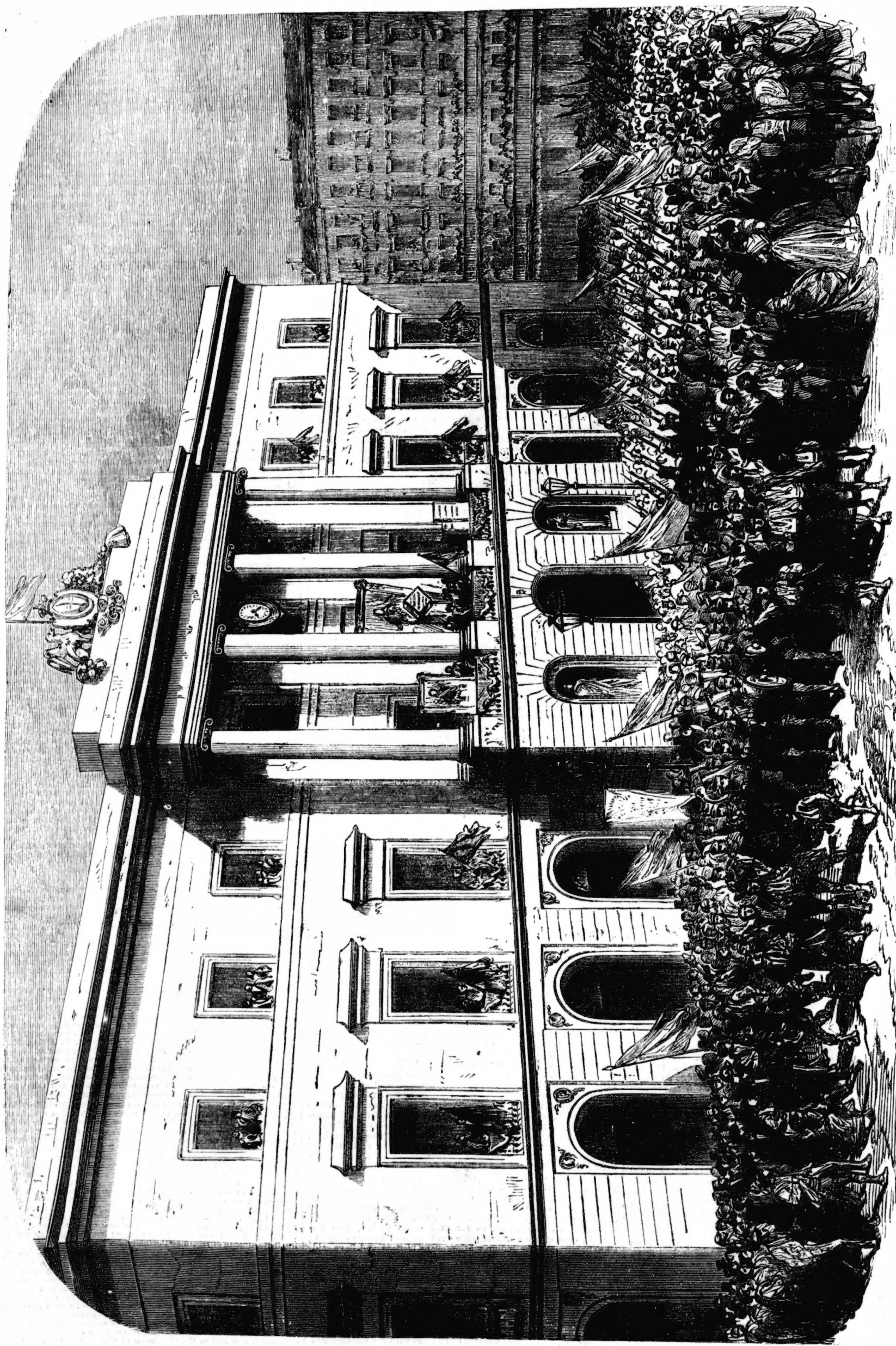
A PERCUSSION-CAP MAKER was, on Monday, summoned at Wandsworth Police Court for sending percussion caps by rail without stating the nature of the goods on the outside of the package. The case was adjourned for the defendant to show that percussion-caps are not dangerous goods.

M. PREYOST-PARADOL, having been charged by the *Patric* with having followed the Queen of Spain from St. Sebastian to Pau, in order to witness the collapse of a dynasty, denies the assertion, and adds:—"As to the collapse of a dynasty, that, as you know, is a spectacle too often afforded Parisians for them to take the trouble to leave home to see it; and permit me to add that you and your friends neglect nothing which can secure the sight for the present generation."

THE EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH AMERICA.—On Tuesday afternoon an influential meeting was held at Guildhall for the purpose of raising subscriptions towards the relief of the sufferers by the earthquake in Peru and Ecuador. The Lord Mayor presided. Mr. Newman Hunt, the Governor of the Bank of England, moved a resolution of sympathy with the survivors, and appealing to the public on their behalf. This was seconded by Mr. Alfred Rothschild, and a committee—of which Mr. T. Baring, M.P., is chairman, was formed to carry out the object of the gathering. A hope is expressed that some substantial relief may be forwarded by the next mail, and Lord Stanley will be asked to allow the English representatives in Peru and Ecuador to superintend the distribution of the funds. A sum of £6500 had been promised before the meeting commenced, and this was considerably increased before the proceedings terminated.

THE BRIGHTON RITUALISTS.—The recent harvest-festival services at St. James's Chapel, Brighton, caused much dissatisfaction to some of the inhabitants of that town, and a petition was presented to the Bishop of Chichester hoping that some decided steps would be taken "to restrain proceedings which are entirely opposed to the teaching and the spirit of our reformed and Protestant Church of England." The Bishop, in reply, states that he was advised that the case was not a proper one for the issuing of a commission; but, if the matter was to be brought before any ecclesiastical tribunal, it should be before the Court of Arches in the first instance. He did not recommend the commencement of such a suit at present, as he was advised that the report of the Commission on Ritualism rendered it probable that the questions that would be raised will soon be settled by legislation. He would, however, allow the prosecution if asked to do so. His Lordship also wrote:—"I have already, by a writing addressed to him, inhibited Mr. Purchas from preaching, administering the sacraments, or officiating in Divine service in my diocese; but he maintains that he is legally justified in disregarding the inhibition."

A CLERGYMAN IN FAVOUR OF DISESTABLISHMENT.—The Rev. W. F. Wilkinson, Vicar of St. Werburgh's, Derby, has addressed a lengthened manifesto to his parishioners, in which he examines the bearings of the much-contested Irish Church question. Starting with the premise that an established national Church should embody the national form of Christianity, he contends that the existing State Church in Ireland has always failed to fulfil this primary and essential condition. Mr. Wilkinson is persuaded that the opposition offered in this country to the proposed disestablishment of the Irish Church is due, not so much to the conviction that a Protestant Establishment in Ireland is justifiable or desirable as to the fear that its suppression may lead to the dissolution of Church and State in England also, and throughout the kingdom. But he maintains that we ought not to be deterred from redressing a grievance and a wrong, and from performing an act of national justice, by the anticipation of probable evil consequences to ourselves—consequences which, if they follow, will be the result of our long persistence in neglect or violation of duty. There may be danger to the Church of England in the severance of the Church of Ireland from a State connection with it; but there is infinitely greater danger in the continuance of that connection.



THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN: THE PRONUNCIAMIENTO IN FRONT OF THE TOWNHALL, BARCELONA.—SEE PAGE 243.

MARK LEMON, ESQ.

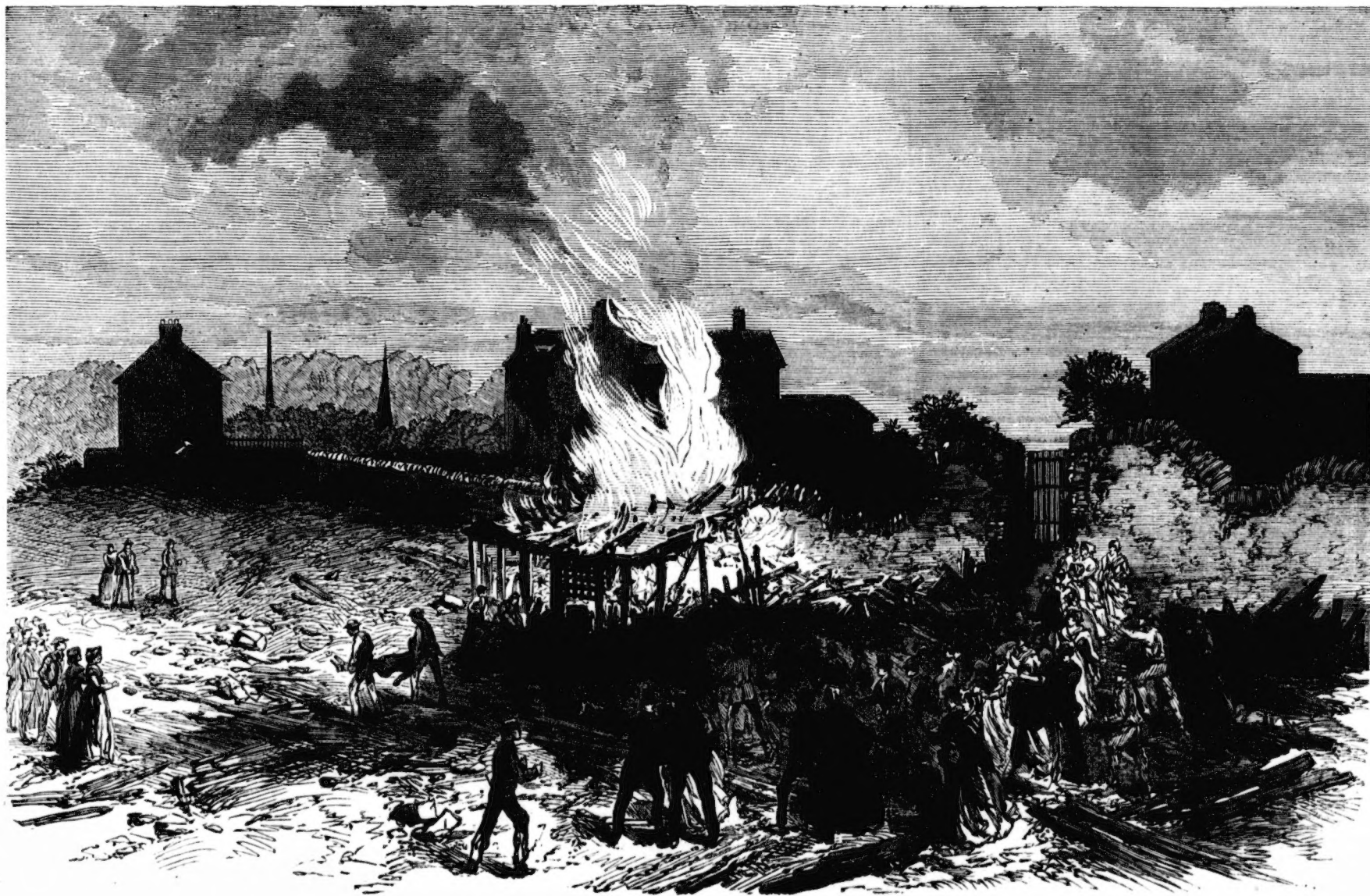
MR. MARK LEMON, the editor of *Punch*, who has just come before the public as a delineator of Shakspeare's inimitable Falstaff, was born in the neighbourhood of Oxford-street, London, Nov. 30, 1809. He was for some years a writer for the stage, and, as a member of the Guild of Literature and Art, occasionally donned the sock and buskin. He was one of the knot of authors who established *Punch* in 1841, and from the first acted as joint-editor; but on the secession of Mr. Henry Mayhew, Mr. Lemon succeeded to the chief post, which he has since retained to the present time. He is the author of upwards of sixty dramatic pieces, and has written largely in *Household Words*, the *Illustrated London News*, and other publications. He is also the author of "The Enchanted Doll," a fairy tale; "The Christmas Hamper," a prose and verse collection of stories; "Legends of Number Nip;" and "Wait for the End" and "Loved at Last," two novels, each in three volumes. He has also edited a collection of jests and written some hundred songs. Our readers will recollect, from a notice of the work which appeared in these columns, that Mr. Lemon is also the author of a gossiping book about the metropolis, entitled "Up and Down London Streets."

Of Mr. Lemon's impersonation of Falstaff our Theatrical Lounger gives his opinion elsewhere; but, in order that our readers may have, at least, two opinions on the performance, we quote the following from the *Daily News*:—"Mr. Mark Lemon appeared for the first time in public as Falstaff, at the Gallery of Illustration, on Monday last, and repeated the performance on Tuesday evening. Mr. Mark Lemon modestly styles his performance reading in costume, but it is in truth a complete dramatic delineation. The stage is hung with tapestry, upon which a placard is placed, describing the scene; accessories, such as tables and chairs, wine cups, and the like, are introduced; and about a dozen actors support the principal performer. The scenes selected are from "Henry IV.," beginning with the Gadshill incident and ending with Falstaff's disgrace. In this way the whole of the character is developed before the audience in the course of the evening. Mr. Mark Lemon's interpretation, as might be



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expected, is distinguished by much care and intelligence. He has evidently a good conception of the part, and succeeds in giving distinctness to that conception. There is scarcely any trace of effort in his performance, and none of exaggeration. He has recourse to no stage tricks in order to raise a laugh, but throughout displays a sober discretion and a refined taste. What is wanting in his performance may be summed up in two words: it is deficient in force and finish. There is an expressive theatrical idiom which indicates his shortcomings better, perhaps, than any other definition. He does not fill the stage. He gives us a sketch instead of a picture. There is no filling in. All is bare, thin, and in outline. Nor is this to be wondered at. Stage training, if it does nothing else, at all events enables an actor to display to the utmost the power he really possesses. A man who has not had that training may possess a more cultivated taste, a keener dramatic instinct—nay, his natural advantages of voice and feature may be superior, but how little they avail if he does not know how to turn them to account! Mr. Mark Lemon is not supported by a single actor of high position, and yet more than once it was impossible not to feel that he was cast into the background by those around him. The reason of course lay in a nutshell. They were practising an art with which they were familiar; Mr. Mark Lemon was practising it upon short acquaintance. No amount of talent can fully avail against such manifest disadvantage as this. Were Mr. Mark Lemon a professional actor, his Falstaff would no doubt be a warmly-coloured picture, reflecting the generous glow of a rich humour, shaded here and there with touches of the melancholy that is inseparable from all humanity. At present it is but a pale and incomplete delineation, in which powers are hinted at rather than fully revealed. Mr. Mark Lemon is not very well supported. Mr. Herbert Crellin has an expressive face and a good bearing, but the character of Prince Henry is altogether beyond his powers. His manner is quite that of an amateur. Mr. Joseph Robins does little with Bardolph, and Mr. Rivers displays very little humour as Francis, Mr. J. Neville, however, is very



THE EXPLOSION AT A FIREWORKS MANUFACTORY AT BARNSLEY, YORKSHIRE.

effective as the Lord Chief Justice, which he plays in the spirit of a true artist; and Miss Rose Garland has only to make herself look a few years older to be a capital Dame Quickly. The entertainment, notwithstanding its shortcomings, is altogether too interesting to be overlooked; and Mr. Mark Lemon may, we think, count upon a sustained success should he continue to give it long beyond the brief term at present announced."

THE FIREWORKS EXPLOSION AT BARNSELY.

As mentioned in our last week's Number, a dreadful explosion took place, on the morning of the 7th inst., at a firework manufactory belonging to Mr. G. Norris, Doncaster-road, Barnsley, Yorkshire, which has resulted in the deaths of eleven persons and the serious injury of several others. The first indication of the explosion was a loud report like that of a cannon, which shook all the houses in the neighbourhood and was heard at a distance of more than two miles. One or two men who were near to the place at the time rushed to the building, which was quite close to the road, and were horrified to find it on fire from one end to the other, whilst a number of boys and girls who had been working on the premises were running about, most of them being enveloped in flames. A man named Robinson was one of the first to rush into the place, and at considerable risk to himself caught hold of a girl whose clothes were all ablaze. He tore them off as quickly as possible. Her name was Emma Hawker. He got a stretcher and assisted in conveying her home, where she died in a very few minutes afterwards. More assistance having arrived, several of the boys and girls (of whom there would be either sixteen or seventeen on the premises at the time), as well as Mr. Norris, the proprietor, were got out, all very much burnt. The foreman, William Bywater, was found at a distance of 100 yards from the building, lying on the ground, every portion of his clothing, even to his shirt, being on fire. They were at once cut and torn off, and the poor fellow, in the greatest agony, was removed to a house in an adjoining street. On examining him, it was found that, in addition to being dreadfully burnt all over, his back had been broken. He died shortly afterwards. Nearly an hour after the occurrence the engine belonging to the town made its appearance and played on the fire, which was not extinguished until the whole of the building, which was about twenty yards in length and divided into four compartments was razed to the ground. A search was then made for the sufferers; and amongst the first of the killed found was Mrs. Mary Cooper, the forewoman over the girls. Her remains were found, in a sort of fireplace which had been inside of the building, very much burnt all over. The body of a girl of about fourteen or fifteen years of age and two boys were also found where the building stood, the flesh on all of them being black and shrivelled in some parts, and hanging loose in others, and presenting a most sickening appearance. A young man, Richard Evans, twenty-one years of age, and his sister, a servant with Mr. Norris, and with whom both resided, were found very badly burnt. Mr. Norris himself was also very much injured, being burned in the head, face, and body; so much so that he, too, has since died. The whole of the children who were working in the place at the time of the explosion (with one exception, it is believed), were got out, and three of them were removed to the workhouse, where every attention was paid to them, and the remainder to their own homes or to some of the adjoining houses. Every attention was paid to the sufferers by the medical gentlemen of the town, who were promptly in attendance; but it is to be regretted that the fire-engine, or rather the hose, was not earlier on the ground. There were three or four lads outside the building at the time of the explosion, but they escaped with trifling injuries. In addition to those named, one girl was said to be missing, for whom a search was made in all directions, but without effect. Nothing now remains of the building, its site being marked by a considerable quantity of masonry and timber, with vast numbers of empty and exploded squibs, crackers, and rockets, together with reams of paper and parts of casks of sulphur, which by some means escaped. The magazine, which is distant about 120 yards from the building destroyed, fortunately was not touched, otherwise the consequences would have been still more serious, seeing that it contained a quantity of manufactured fireworks as well as gunpowder.

At the inquest, which was opened last week, the following statement made by the foreman, William Bywater, immediately before his death, was read:—

Waltham-street, Barnsley.—Statement of William Elliott Bywater.—I went to my work at Mr. Norris's firework manufactory at a quarter past six o'clock this morning. I went into the far shop at about a quarter to seven, and found there Richard Evans and Jane Hawker. Mr. Norris, Mrs. Cooper, Tommy Siddons, Joe Siddons, Tommy Carroll, Sarah Ann Downey, and a boy named Watson. I saw some composition on the stove, but I did not see who put it there. It was in a tin, and I saw Mrs. Cooper have the tin in her hand a few minutes before I noticed it being on the stove. My attention was directed to the stove in consequence of the smell of sulphur coming from it. The composition consisted of nitre, sulphur, and charcoal, and is a very combustible substance. The stove was railed round with iron bars about 5 ft. high, and had an iron bar all round the top for the purpose of placing the tins on. The bar was about 3 ft. from the top of the stove. From the time I first saw the tin in the hand of Mrs. Cooper up to the time I saw it on the stove was about four minutes; and whilst the tin was on the stove she was standing close by. The tin ought to have been placed on the bars, and not on the stove. I was standing about a yard from the stove at that time and Mr. Norris was standing close by me. Mr. Norris and myself both looked towards the stove at the same time, and we both attempted to take the tin with the composition off, but it exploded before we could do so. After the explosion I never saw Mr. Norris, Mrs. Cooper, or the boy Watson. When I next found myself I was blown into the window-sill, the windows of which were out. Immediately after that I was blown out of the building into the garden. I then found that my clothing was on fire, and I rolled myself on the ground and called out for help. Some people came to me and placed me on a board and took me home. I don't know who they were. I then became insensible, and when I came to myself I have no use of my hands and arms, and I don't think I shall get better. I have no feeling in my hands, and I cannot write. This is a true statement of all I know about the explosion.

All the bodies having been identified, the Coroner gave certificates for their burial, and the inquest was adjourned until Tuesday last.

The inquest was resumed on Tuesday. The first witness called was Alfred Banks, assistant to Mr. Norris, who said: Mrs. Cooper, one of the deceased, came into the place where he was just before the explosion, having in her hand the lid of a box, in which there was about a pound of composition. It was damp. She said in fun that she would put it on the top of the oven, even if it blew the place up. He said nothing to her in reply, but in about two or three minutes afterwards he heard the explosion. He told Mr. Norris what Mrs. Cooper had said just before she put the composition on the fire, when he told him to hold his nose. He had never seen composition put on the oven of the stove before. There was once a paper of written regulations put up on the wall of one part of the premises as to the mode of working, but he had not seen it for some time. Caroline Robinson had seen Mrs. Cooper put composition over the stove to dry. Mr. Joseph Johnson, druggist, said after the accident he spoke to Mr. Norris about it, and he said it was caused by Mrs. Cooper putting the composition on the stove. Several other witnesses having been examined, the Coroner summed up the evidence at some length.

The jury consulted for more than an hour, and then returned the following verdict:—"We are of opinion that Maria Cooper, George Norris, William Elliott Bywater, and others came to their death by an explosion of fireworks, at Barnsley, on Oct. 7, 1868; and we are likewise of opinion that the direct cause was the recklessness of Maria Cooper in placing a tin of composition on the stove, where it exploded. We consequently return a verdict of manslaughter against Maria Cooper as to all parties dead except herself. We are likewise of opinion that children of such tender years ought not to be employed in such a dangerous occupation. And the jury further say that there appears to have been no proper regulation in conducting the works, and that the sheds were unfit for the business."

MR. GLADSTONE'S ADDRESS.

THE following is Mr. Gladstone's address to the electors of South-west Lancashire:—

Gentlemen,—From you, the electors of the south-western division of the county of Lancaster, I solicit a renewal of the trust which was confided to me in 1865, in a manner demanding from me peculiar gratitude, by the constituency of the entire southern division.

I then came before you as the advocate of a policy of trust in the people, tempered by prudence, and averse to violent and hasty change.

In the spirit of that profession, I was a party, in 1866, to proposals for the extension of the franchise, which I thought the smallest that could meet the just claims of the unenfranchised classes, and which were studiously limited in order, if possible, to disarm jealousy, prejudice, and fear.

We were met by an opposition, not, indeed, as direct, but yet as persevering and detrimental, as was ever offered to any measure. At length a point was reached at which the Government of Earl Russell found that the resignation of their offices appeared to be the most becoming method by which they could secure the early triumph of Reform.

We resigned accordingly. The result was that the opponents of reduction in the franchise took office, and found themselves compelled by the public sentiment, after much vacillation, to make proposals on that subject which, though not only narrow but strongly reactionary in the shape in which they were presented to Parliament, issued in the passing of a measure larger and more democratic than the bill which, in 1866, we were told, by the highest authority, would reduce our institutions to the pattern of the American Republic.

From the extensive though unequal enfranchisement which has thus been secured for the people, past experience and all present signs lead me to anticipate increased strength for our institutions, and a more vigorous march both of legislative and administrative policy.

The bills which have been passed, and especially that relating to England, introduced by the Government, but amended and almost transformed by the Opposition, present the marks of conflicting handiwork, and lend a doubtful aspect to a settlement which ought to have been conclusive. One point, indeed, I fear that the experience of the present year already proves to be, not only of great but also of pressing importance. In 1867, 289 gentlemen voted that the borough franchise, founded on rated occupation, should be enjoyed alike, whether the rate were laid on the owner or on the occupier. The rejection of this proposal by Parliament, under the menace of the Government to drop the bill if it were carried, has led to grievous inconvenience and vexation in a large number of boroughs. These you will readily believe that we, who struggled hard to avert them, shall be not less anxious, under more favourable auspices, to remove.

The rapid growth of wealth, especially among the classes of the greatest activity and enterprise, has led, for a number of years past, to a diminished watchfulness, outside the walls of Parliament, respecting the great and cardinal subject of economy in the public charges, and the relation between the income of the State and its expenditure. I earnestly desire that the paramount interest of the lately enfranchised classes in thrifty administration may operate powerfully to bring about a change. This tendency cannot but be strengthened by the present decline of the permanent revenue, and by the addition, since the present Government took office, of £3,000,000 (in round numbers) to the public charges, apart from the demands of the Abyssinian war. This increase has extended not less to the civil than in the military and naval departments. In my opinion, it has not been justified either by the wishes of the country or by the demands of the public service.

I perceive with satisfaction that attention has of late been increasingly directed to the local charges of the country. Their amount, the manner of their incidence, and the means provided for their administration and control appear to demand careful consideration. It will, in my opinion, be just and politic to allow to ratepayers, by the principle of representation, a control over county expenditure.

No question is at the present day more complicated by differences of opinion than that of primary education. But all are agreed both upon its vital importance and upon its pressing urgency. In the year 1839, Earl Russell, for the Government of Lord Melbourne, placed upon official record the desire of her Majesty that the rights of conscience should be respected, and that the youth of this country should be religiously brought up. Further measures are certainly required to establish and secure the first of these great principles; and they need not, in my opinion, involve the slightest disparagement to the second. I think that the declaration of Earl Russell still marks the proper basis of national policy in education for the three kingdoms. But it has become increasingly desirable that the State should stand clearly apart from responsibility for the teaching of particular and conflicting creeds in schools aided by grants from any national fund.

There are many subjects of public moment, some of them especially affecting your great and varied interests, which I am unable to notice within the limits of this address.

For at this time one question or group of questions overshadows all the rest. The state of Ireland and the actual temper of no small portion of its people towards the Throne and Government of the United Kingdom imperatively demand the care of all public men and of all good citizens who would seek not merely to live by expedients from day to day, but, looking onwards into the future, to make provision, as far as human means avail, for the strength, concord, and stability of the empire.

The object of a truly Liberal policy is, by equitable but decided measures, to make the name of law in Ireland respected as it is in Great Britain; to make it respected by making it loved; and to create this attachment by creating in the national mind the conviction that the law is a friend and not an enemy—the friend of every class, but especially of those classes which have the greatest need of its protection.

The present House of Commons has four times been called upon to suspend the Act for securing personal liberty in Ireland, but it has not forgotten the work of improvement in that country.

In 1866 the Government of Earl Russell addressed itself to one absolutely vital portion of this work by introducing a Land Bill, for securing to tenants the value of their improvements, which the obstructions of the Ministers now in power prevented from passing into law.

But this year those Ministers, rightly judging that the necessity of coercion did not impair the obligations of justice, very deliberately proposed a policy for Ireland, did not shrink from the questions of education and religion, asked to establish at the charge of the Exchequer a Roman Catholic University, and declared their readiness to recognise the principle of religious equality in Ireland by a great change in the status of the unendowed clergy of that country, provided always that the Established Church should be maintained in its integrity. In this statement, for the sake of accuracy, I have adhered, as nearly as may be, to the language which they used.

We thought that Ministers had mistaken alike the interests and the convictions of the country; we refused to open a new source of discord through the establishment by the State of any denominational University; we repudiated the policy of universal endowment; but, agreeing with the Government that the subject was ripe, we proposed a counter-plan of disestablishment of the existing Church, with strict regard to the rights of property and to vested interests, but without establishing any other Church, and with a general cessation of State endowments for religion in Ireland.

The Church of Ireland is the Church of a minority, insignificant in numbers. True, while insignificant in numbers, that minority is great in property, in education, and in power. All this does not amend, but aggravate the case; for if a national church be not the church of the nation, it should at least be the church of the poor.

Every argument which can now be used in favour of civil establishments of religion is a satire on the existence of the Church in Ireland.

But while that Establishment is thus negative for good, it misapplies the funds meant for the advantage of the nation at large. It remains as the memorial of every past mischief and oppression; it embitters religious controversy by infusing into it the sense or the spirit of political injustice; and it carries the polemical temper into the sphere of social life and public affairs. Nor need we feel surprise when we find that since the penal laws began to be repealed the relative number of Protestants in Ireland appears to have declined.

In the removal of this Establishment I see the discharge of a debt of civil justice, the disappearance of a national, almost a world-wide reproach, a condition indispensable to the success of every effort to secure the peace and contentment of that country; finally, relief to a devoted clergy from a false position, cramped and beset by hopeless prejudice, and the opening of a freer career to their sacred ministry.

This is a great change, and it can only be effected with the aid of much energetic and much considerate support.

In the manner of proceeding we ought, I think, to be governed by three considerations—a regard for Irish interests and feelings, an enlarged equity towards those who would lose in point of civil privilege, and a careful heed to the spirit of equal dealing throughout the detailed arrangements.

After all that these rules can warrant has been done, there may remain a considerable property at the disposal of the State. The mode of its application can only, in my judgment, be suggested to Parliament by those who, as a Government, may have means and authority to examine fully the provision now made by law for the various public and social wants of Ireland, and to compare in each case both the urgency of the demand and the facility of meeting it with general satisfaction. It would, however, ill consist with the principle of the measure for which we are now contending, if the State, having disestablished the Church, were to apply its funds to the teaching of religion in any other form.

To sum up this great subject—

Rest as we are by common consent we cannot. Endowment of all, after the events of the last Session, is out of the question. Retrenchment or mutilation of the existing Church, by reduction of its spiritual offices, has been proposed by a Royal Commission; but I do not learn, from the latest and most authentic declarations of the Ministry, that they adopt that, or, indeed, any other method of proceeding. We, of the Opposition, Gentlemen, have done our part. The matter now rests with you. One path, at least, lies before you, broad, open, and well defined. One policy has advocates who do not shrink from its avowal. It is the policy of bringing absolutely to an end the civil establishment of the Church of Ireland. It has received the solemn sanction of the representatives whom the nation chose in 1865. For this line of action, the only one just, and the only one available, I confidently ask your approval.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your grateful and faithful servant,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

Hawarden, Oct. 9.

MR. GLADSTONE IN SOUTH-WEST LANCASHIRE.

MR. GLADSTONE opened his electioneering campaign in South-West Lancashire by addressing a crowded meeting in Warrington on Monday evening. His speech fills five columns and a half of Tuesday morning's papers. The main subject of it was the public expenditure, in introducing which Mr. Gladstone disclaimed the intention of saying that the Conservative party were alone to blame for its excessive amount. No Government, however well disposed, will at any time be able to keep the expenditure within moderate bounds, unless backed up by the constant and unsleeping vigilance of public opinion, because there are knots and groups, and even classes, who have a constant and unsleeping interest in feeding themselves on the produce of the public industry. The counterpoise to this perfectly natural tendency on the part of individuals and classes is the vigilance of the public mind. Mr. Gladstone expressed his satisfaction at the interest in the question which had been awakened by his speech at St. Helens, and (said he) "I presume upon a prophecy. Let the elections go exactly in that way in which we don't think they will go; let them result in the return of a triumphant majority on behalf of the present Government; still, gentlemen, I will venture to tell you that if you keep alive this question of the public expenditure, that fatal progression which has been established for the last two or three years in the amount of the charges for the different branches of the public service—unless some great calamity should happen, which God forbid—I venture now, on Oct. 12, to tell you you will have no increase of the Estimates next year." After going at great length into figures to prove that the Conservative party are not economical, Mr. Gladstone proposed to apply a very easy test to determine the question. He said:—"Before the solid business of the evening commences a number of gentlemen frequently get up in the House of Commons and ask this Minister and that Minister what he is going to do on a particular subject—Mr. So-and-So to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he will consent to increase the salaries of the Post-Office sorters and letter-carriers in such-and-such a borough; Mr. So-and-So to call the attention of the House to the case of the colonels of such-and-such regiments which have been placed in such-and-such a position of disadvantage; Mr. So-and-So to move for a committee on the pay of naval captains. These are questions which are multiplied in an indefinite number of forms. Now, I say this—and the Government have the means of doing it if they like—let them reckon up throughout the Parliament of 1859-65 all the questions which were put with a view of increasing expenditure; let them reckon up all the motions that were made with the view of increasing expenditure; and let them reckon up all the divisions that were taken with a view of increasing the expenditure; let them see by whom those questions were put, by whom those motions were made, and who voted in those divisions. Now, that is a fair test—let Mr. Cross make that proposal to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He would have nothing to do but to set a couple of clerks to work, and in three days they would do it. I do not say that we, of the Liberal party, are wholly exempt—far from it; but the effect would be that you would find three fourths, or perhaps nine tenths, of those proceedings in endeavouring to force the Government into a higher expenditure proceeded from the Conservative party when sitting upon the benches of Opposition."

Mr. Gladstone begged his hearers to be on their guard against the plea for expenditure, based on the necessity of efficiency in the public services. Efficiency, he said, is in itself a good thing; but in the mouth of a Government which wants to find an excuse for a great increase of the public expenditure, it is a plea not to be admitted without a great deal of careful scrutiny.

In the closing part of his speech, Mr. Gladstone protested that the proposal to disestablish and disendow the Irish Church was not made in the interests of the Roman Catholics, but for the sake of right and justice. On Wednesday evening there was a great Liberal demonstration at Liverpool. Mr. T. D. Hornby presided; and amongst those who gathered to welcome Mr. Gladstone were the Right Hon. W. N. Massey and Mr. W. Rathbone, the candidates for Liverpool; Captain Sherard Osborn, who stands for Birkenhead; Mr. Yates Thompson, one of the Liberal candidates for South-East Lancashire; and Mr. Melly and Mr. Roden, who come forward for Stoke-on-Trent. Mr. Grenfell first addressed the meeting. He was followed by Mr. Gladstone, who, in an exhaustive speech, dealt chiefly with the history of the Reform question during the present Parliament. The right hon. gentleman minutely criticised the details of the Conservative Reform Bill of 1867; and, in commenting upon the transformation which had been made in its provisions, he expressed his conviction that, although the question had reached a position which involved a great popular triumph, it was not to be regarded as one of which we had completely taken leave.

MOUNT VESUVIUS.

VESUVIUS is again in a state of volcanic activity. A considerable flow of lava has taken place and a violent eruption is apprehended.

The announcement of an approaching eruption of this mountain, which has already been twice in eruption within the past twelve months, indicates an unusual activity in the South European volcanic district. It is a remarkable circumstance that the temporary cessation in the action of Mount Vesuvius, which since the end of August has done nothing but fume and grumble, has been marked by the occurrence of several earthquakes in the south of Europe. Two shocks were experienced in Gibraltar; then a large portion of Turkey was shaken, and, lastly, a sharp shock was experienced in Malta. These disturbances following each other within so short a space of time suffice to confirm the opinion that the subterranean forces whose effects have been experienced from time to time over a district extending from the Canaries and Azores across the whole basin of the Mediterranean into Syria, form a single system, of which Vesuvius, Etna, Stromboli, and the volcanoes of the Grecian Archipelago are the outlets. We do not remember any former instance in which the evidence has been so decisive. The fact that Ischia and Vesuvius are intimately associated with Stromboli and Etna had been confirmed by several striking phenomena. When Ischia was in full activity before the great outburst of Vesuvius in '79 the fires of Etna had seemed to be gradually expiring, inasmuch that it was ranked by Seneca among extinct volcanoes. But during the long interval of rest which Vesuvius experienced before the great eruption of 1500, Etna was in a state of unusual activity, a circumstance which Sir Charles Lyell considers to indicate that "the great Sicilian volcano sometimes serves as a channel of discharge to elastic fluids and lava that would otherwise rise to the vents in Campania." But although such facts as these had been noticed, and the connection of the Italian with the Archipelagic and Syrian volcanoes had been suspected by many geologists and seismologists, yet we do not remember any former instance in which the temporary quiescence of Vesuvius has been followed by earthquakes occurring in portions of the South European volcanic system so widely separated as Turkey, Malta, and Vesuvius.

It is worthy of notice that from the time of the great eruption of '79, Vesuvius had been in activity only at distant intervals until the eruption of 1666. In 1631, indeed, it seems as if the mountain were gradually assuming the condition of an extinct volcano. At that time Bracini wrote as follows:—"The crater of Vesuvius is five miles in circumference, and about a thousand paces deep; its sides are covered with brushwood, and at the bottom there is a plain on which cattle graze. In the woody parts wild boars frequently harbour." One is reminded by this description of the condition of the mountain before the convulsions which preceded the eruption of '79. At that time the mountain presented so small an appearance of activity that the bands of slaves and pirates which flocked to the standard of Spartacus found refuge within the very crater of the sleeping volcano. In December, 1631, the mountain behaved much in the same way as in '79. It first blew away, by a violent eruption, the covering of rocks and cinders which had supported the woods and pastures described by Bracini. Then seven enormous streams of lava poured from the crater. Resina, built over the site of Herculaneum, was entirely destroyed; and torrents of mud, caused by heavy showers of rain which fell on the heaps of ashes and volcanic dust around the cone, effected an amount of destruction scarcely less terrible than that which resulted from the lava streams.

But since the eruption of 1666 Vesuvius has scarcely ever been at rest for ten years together. Many of the eruptions also which have occurred during the last two hundred years have been as remarkable as any which took place before the eruption of 1666. In the great eruption of 1779 molten lava was propelled vertically upwards to a height of at least 10,000 ft. According to the account of Sir William Hamilton, Vesuvius was surmounted continually by what appeared as an enormous column of fire, the heat of which was distinctly perceptible at a distance of at least six miles on every side. Equally remarkable, but quite different in character, was the great eruption of 1793. In place of lava streams, millions of red-hot stones were propelled into the air. Dr. Clarke relates that these stones reached a height at least equal to half that of the cone itself. Enormous masses of white smoke were vomited forth by the disturbed mountain, and, gathering themselves together at a height of several thousand feet above the cone, they formed a huge and resplendent canopy, constantly illuminated by the glowing fires within the mountain, and seeming to open from time to time to hurl down dark streams of volcanic dust and vapour, mixed with cascades of red-hot rocks and scorias. In the great eruption of 1822, so enormous a mass of earth and rock was propelled from the crater that an abyss was formed extending for 2000 ft. into the very heart of the mountain. The same eruption flung down the whole of the upper part of the cone, so that the mountain was reduced in height by about one fifth.

In the eruption which took place twelve years ago lava poured down the slopes of Vesuvius for three weeks together. A river of molten lava swept away the village of Cercello, and streamed nearly to the seashore at Ponte Maddaloni. Ten small craters were formed within the principal one. In the eruption of last winter these ten craters united into one, and continued pressure from beneath actually converted this crater into a cone within the great exterior crater. This cone rose gradually until it reached beyond the rim of the crater, and then the molten matter of which it consisted poured in streams down the slopes of the mountain.

After this tremendous outburst a long interval of rest was anticipated; but the mountain continued to fume and mutter as if its pent-up forces had but half found relief. At length, on June 13, the cone began to show signs of renewed activity, flinging out large quantities of basaltic stones. Nine days later Vesuvius was so violently shaken that the inhabitants passed the night in the open air, fearing lest they should be crushed beneath the ruins of their houses. The throes of the mountain grew gradually more violent, and the quantity of erupted matter (chiefly basalt stone) greater until the beginning of July. The cone was rent in several places by the violence of the mountain's internal throes. The disturbance continued throughout the whole of July; and, after a fortnight's rest, began again and lasted until towards the end of August. Since then the mountain, as we have said, has been comparatively at rest; but Gibraltar, Turkey, and Malta have been shaken by more or less violent earthquakes. It seems that the mountain has not yet vomited forth the elastic gases which have been disturbing its repose during the past year; and we shall in all probability soon witness a renewal of the energetic eruptive processes which prevailed last year at the corresponding season.

A KING IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—Our House of Lords—if rumour speaks true—must be prepared for a strange sight upon its crimson benches. The noble Lords may any day see a King taking his seat amongst them. The King of Hanover—or ex-King, as the dispossessed Prussians call him—is, like his father, Duke of Cumberland and a British peer; and his rights as a peer of the realm are, we suppose, entirely unaffected by either his kingship or his actual deposition. If he does assert his right to his English peerage, what will he do with it? Will he make long speeches in denunciation of Prussia? Will he give us his views on German politics? Can he throw light on foreign affairs? Again, how are the other members of the House to refer to him? Are they to speak of "The most gracious King on the cross benches?"—for, though Lords vote in the lower titles by which they actually sit, they are always spoken of according to their higher external rank. Then, if the ex-King may be a British peer with full rights, could he take office under the Crown? Could he be Premier or Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs? Fancy Mr. Disraeli with a King under his thumb; to say nothing of the team of Dukes—one created by himself—which he now manages so adroitly! Baron Bunsen, driven from Saxony by Bismarck, rises in Vienna to confront his old foe; and it would be told if the Ambassador from Prussia went to our Foreign Office, and encountered in the principal chair the dispossessed Sovereign—his master's adversary and victim.—*Telegraph.*

Literature.

Poet's Corner: A Manual for Students in English Poetry. With Biographical Sketches of the Authors. By J. C. B. BELLEW. London: Routledge and Sons.

Lovers are fond of quarrelling, and we, who love English poetry as much as is possible, feel inclined to have a dispute with English poetry as it is presented to us by Mr. Bellw. But, if anything be said to offend him, he must kindly remember that it is but a lovers' quarrel, after all. Mr. Bellw has compiled a useful book, and the publishers have done all honour in the way of the beautiful arts of printing, &c. It is all plain, without bad illustrations or attempts at good ones. English poetry stands "unadorned, and is adorned the most;" and, to follow Thomson, we think it can stand so and "enchant the world." This is not a book for children, but for those known as young people. They will gather from it fair specimens of our poetic literature, with such notices of the poets' lives as no selection has ever yet seen. Peculiar attention appears to have been given to the biographies, and frequently they furnish a miniature of the man which stands out like a photograph. The selections are beyond praise, of course. There is no line which anybody would like omitted; and, as for more, that is simply a question of how much is going to be sold for how much money. The golden mean has been neatly hit, and, with a few suggestions, the youth of the land will gain from the volume a very fair idea of the glory of English poetic literature. It will be understood that we have not compared every page with various editions of the writers to be found in the British Museum. General correctness may be taken for granted. But yet we find that in Scott's passage about the death of Marston some couplets are omitted without benefit of asterisk. It is sensible enough not to give selections from the plays of Shakspeare, because everybody is supposed to have the book. With the poems it is another matter, but Mr. Bellw scarcely does justice to them, any more than Hazlitt did, although apparently praising them up to the skies. Cowper is not fairly represented; the "Mother's Picture" and Alexander Selkirk stanzas should have been supplemented by passages from "Table Talk," &c. It is strange to find that Thomas Randolph is altogether omitted, in face of the verdict given by Ellis and Campbell. Leigh Hunt finds no place here; but surely his "Fancy Concert," "Feast of the Poets," and the "Violets," put him very near the very foremost of modern English poets. There is but very little of Leigh Hunt's which Mr. Browning or Mr. Tennyson might care not to own. But—as compensation, perhaps—Mr. Bellw gives us so large an amount of Mr. Charles Swain that his modest deserts seem indecorously prominent. Lord Lytton has a faculty for severe thinking rather than for putting forth his thoughts in poetic style; and, say, his poem "The Boatman" would have done him far more justice than fragments from "King Arthur." Perhaps, as a matter of taste, Mr. Bellw, on second thoughts, may agree with us in thinking that, whilst the last verse of Suckling's "Ballad on a Wedding" is left out, the verse which precedes it might just as well not have been suffered to creep in. And why is the last stanza of Browning's "Evelyn Hope" omitted? But enough of these lovers' quarrels. The volume and ourselves are one; and if Cresswell Cresswell were to rise again in the flesh he should never part us.

The Political Situation. An Address delivered to a Meeting of Working Men, Aug. 24, 1868. By JOSEPH GUEDALLA, Vice-President of the Reform League. London: Longmans and Co.

Mr. Guedalla did a judicious thing in preparing and delivering this address, and he has done a still more judicious thing in printing it. The brochure contains a vivid and perspicacious statement of the political situation, and, moreover, gives some excellent advice to electors, especially those belonging to the handworking orders of society. Mr. Guedalla begins with a retrospective glance at the history of the question of Parliamentary Reform, giving due and just prominence to the numbing influence exercised by Lord Palmerston over the minds of a large number of politicians in reference to that matter. He then sketches the course of the Reform debates in 1866-7, paying a hearty tribute to the honesty of intention that actuated Mr. Gladstone throughout those transactions, and characterising as it deserves the shifty and unscrupulous conduct of Mr. Disraeli and his party. On this latter point Mr. Guedalla says:—

I care for no party monopolies, and would deny to no party the right, fairly and manfully, to reverse its traditional policy. But I say it is an evil thing for a country—a thing we may contemplate as much in sorrow as in anger—when some of its statesmen do not scruple to flinch, at the eleventh hour, from some of their opponents the conduct of a great question, and to endeavour, without a single word indicative of change of opinion, to conceal the theft they are perpetrating by pouring on these very opponents torrents of vituperation and abuse. In 1866 all Reform was derided, and on that ground a Liberal Ministry was ejected from power; in 1867 household suffrage was adopted, and Mr. Bright's arguments and conclusions were unceremoniously appropriated. Did the Conservative press alter or abate its insolent and insulting tone towards Mr. Bright? On the contrary, its venomous attacks became, if possible, more frequent and more fierce. It is, as we have been told, good to be praised by those whom all men should praise; it is better to be reviled by those whom all men should scorn. If Mr. Disraeli and his followers—if the duped and the duped—can derive pleasure from their humiliation and satisfaction from their retrospect, we certainly shall not disturb them in an enjoyment which it is difficult to understand and impossible to envy.

From the past Mr. Guedalla passes to the future, and devotes a considerable amount of space to a discussion of measures needful for rendering Ireland peaceful, contented, and really one with the rest of the kingdom. He forcibly points out that the process of "keeping Ireland down" is most expensive as well as most unsatisfactory:—

The cost to the national exchequer of prisons and barracks and fortifications, of maintaining 30,000 troops and military police, and of stationing a large number of war-vessels to watch the Irish seaboard, cannot fall short, exclusive of what is met by local rates, of £8,000,000 per annum. Then we have also to guard the Canadian frontier, and to send gun-boats on special service into North American waters.

On the subject of the Irish Church Mr. Guedalla's views are clear and decided. While thoroughly approving the policy of introducing religious equality by disestablishing and disendowing all Churches, he castigates, in becoming terms, Mr. Disraeli's tentative proposal of "levelling up;" and declares his belief (in which all thinking and disinterested men must concur) that disestablishment will add to, and not detract from, the efficiency of the Protestant Church in the sister island. There is much truth contained in the following sentences, which we earnestly commend to the consideration of sincere but mistaken friends of Protestantism:—

Take away the suffering, take away the oppression, and at the same time you take away the exceptional influence of the priests. The kindest relations would continue to exist between these good and charitable men and their flocks; but their authority in matters political would be entirely gone. If the decision as to the fate of the State Church in Ireland rested with the Sovereign Pontiff, it is his abiding conviction that his voice would at once be raised in favour of the perpetuation of an Establishment which helps more than ought else to drive the Irish masses into the arms of his clergy, and which places Protestantism and Catholicism side by side in lights so servicable to his interests and so agreeable to his taste.

The concluding sentence of this passage is particularly worthy of attention. As to the tactics to be pursued in the elections, Mr. Guedalla gives some advice which ought to be taken to heart by certain colleagues of the author in the Reform League as well as by other pretended Liberals who are likely to do much mischief in the Tower Hamlets, as well as in Hackney, Chelsea, Nottingham, Northampton, and elsewhere, who seem determined to let personal ambition over-ride public duty. He says:—

At present we have on our side numbers, and energy, and earnestness. Let us recollect, however, that unity and discipline are the first conditions of ultimate triumph. No constituency ought to be divided in the Liberal interest. Wherever there are more than the requisite number of candidates presenting themselves, a meeting of the Liberal electors should be held, its opinion taken as to the representatives it desires, and its decision

rigidly enforced. From this rule there can and must be no departure. The candidate who has the presumption to oppose it is placing considerations of self above considerations incalculably greater and more important. By that very act he proves his unfitness for the trust he solicits. There can only be one explanation of his declining to leave his claims on the constituency in the hands of a gathering of Liberal electors; and that is—that he hopes to be returned by a mixed vote of Liberals and Conservatives. To the latter, therefore, let such a candidate restrict his attentions, and let Liberal countenance and support be unhesitatingly withdrawn from him. The constituency which does not oblige Liberal candidates to arrive at an understanding before going to the poll will run a serious risk and will incur a serious responsibility.

Mr. Guedalla would like to see at least a few working men representatives in Parliament, together with some of their "friends and advisers"—such as Thorold Rogers, Beesly, and Harrison—and so would we; but we should like to see them come in at the expense of opponents of progress, not in place of tried Reformers. We cannot quite agree with our author in thinking that, had the people been more fully represented in Parliament, we should have had fewer wars, and, consequently, lighter national burdens; for "the people" are not always the least bellicose order in the community, and most of our wars, for two or three generations past, at least, have been as popular with "the people" as with the aristocracy. It is all very well to say that the interests of the people are directly opposed to a warlike policy; but "the Demos" is a pugnacious creature, and men do not always understand, or think of, their true interests when their blood is up. We do, however, most decidedly agree with Mr. Guedalla in what he says touching direct and indirect taxation. Mr. Guedalla puts the matter thus:—

We are taxed £70,000,000 annually for Imperial purposes, and £20,000,000 for local purposes. How frequently there are murmurings and complaints about the local rates, and how very seldom comparatively—except when the income tax is in question—do we hear any remonstrances in reference to the Imperial expenditure, which is ordinarily sanctioned with the utmost nonchalance by half a score of sleepy members! Shall I tell you the cause of this distinction? It is the immediate effect of indirect taxation, whereby you are unable to ascertain to what extent you have been taxed—if, indeed, the fact of your being taxed occurs to you at all—and hence you become careless and indifferent.

We happened lately to have a conversation, which illustrates Mr. Guedalla's position, with a man who was loud in his talk on politics, but whose talk was not according to knowledge. He vehemently applauded the present Government for spending more money than their predecessors, because, said he, the more money that is spent the more work and better wages will there be for the labouring classes. On inquiry, however, it turned out that the advocate of profuse expenditure was a bachelor living in lodgings; that he was not liable to income tax; that he did not believe he paid any taxes at all, as no tax-collector ever troubled him; and that he was under the impression that all the taxes were paid by "lords and other rich fellows!" Our interlocutor, consequently, was perfectly willing to spend what he did not pay—that is, to be liberal with the funds of others; but, were direct taxation the rule and all men made to contribute to Imperial and local burdens according to their means, he and others would understand matters better, because they would feel the pressure from which they now fancy themselves exempt, and would, it is to be hoped, be a little less ready to spend freely, and it may be, foolishly. Mr. Guedalla touches upon other questions of public interest, such as education, advocating a system of secular and compulsory instruction, not, as regards the last-named point, "that we need fear it will have to be frequently employed, but in order to affirm the principle of the State's liability to educate before it proceeds to punish." We cannot, however, go further into these points here, as we have already exhausted the space at our disposal; but we recommend Mr. Guedalla's pamphlet to the careful consideration of electors generally and of working men particularly, for it is both well-timed and calculated to be most useful.

Ten Thousand Wonderful Things. By EDMUND FILLINGHAM KING, M.A., Author of "Life of Newton," &c. London: Routledge and Sons.

This is as entertaining a book as could possibly be picked up when alone just before dinner, or with the "final pipe," or with the dreary little railway journey. It comprises "whatever is marvellous and rare, curious, eccentric, and extraordinary." It is difficult to say what kind of thing is not in it, and every human being who can read the language would feel occasional interest in it. Nobody would suppose it to be all true; but, surely, nobody would search after the authenticity of anecdotes. Perhaps the very first thing, the title, "Ten Thousand Wonderful Things," would be found utterly wrong. The book has scarcely 700 pages, and some of the wonderful things are wonderfully long; and the illustrations are very numerous, and they take up space, of course; but they are very useful, it must be confessed. This is not a book to quote from, unless it could be given from first page to last; but something to show the style may be done. Perhaps few people, excepting De Morgan or Babbage, would be able to calculate the changes that can be rung upon bells. Some years since Mr. Punch attempted to ring the changes on the names of Lord Lytton; but Mr. Punch broke down in very short time. The "Wonderful Things" gives a specimen of this kind of numerification, which may be correct, but which shall not be tested here. "The changes on seven bells are 5040; on twelve bells, 479,001,600, which it would take ninety-one years to ring at the rate of two strokes in a second. The changes on fourteen bells could not be rung through at the same rate in less than 16,575 years; and upon four-and-twenty they would require more than 117,000 billions of years." Perhaps Mr. King thinks it prudent not to put down the last number of years in figures; perhaps he is unable. No matter; it looks very pretty as it stands. One more "wonderful thing." "It is something singular that Washington drew his last breath in the last hour, of the last day, of the last week, of the last month, of the last year, of the last century. He died on Saturday night, twelve o'clock, Dec. 31, 1799." Here Mr. King has gone beyond his "last." The year 1800 was the last year of the last century; and, as Washington died at twelve o'clock, why is not the last moment, as well as hour, day, &c., celebrated in this ingenious fragment of biography?

APPREHENDED FAMINE IN INDIA.—The accounts that have been published in this country of the failure of the rice crops in some parts of India constitute a full warning to the Government of the famine that may again be expected. In Lower Bengal the crops have suffered from too much rain; up in Behar they are suffering from too little. The latter seems the most general affliction; for we are told that "the sixty millions of human beings who live by the land between the Indus on the north, the Chumbul, if not Nerbudda on the south, and the Damoodah in the far east, are praying for rain, in mosque and temple, through priest and idol." The letter in which this appears warns us that unless the telegraph has already announced the fall of rain, very severe scarcity, if not famine, over an enormous area may be reckoned on. Has the telegraph sent us the desired information? It is sickening to read that "an official history of famines in the North-Western Provinces is in course of preparation;" not that the preparation of the account conveys any reproach to the authorities, but the occurrence of the famines. It is gratifying to learn that they are quite ready this time. It may be fortunate for them as well as for the wretched populations that they are, for the country will certainly not hold them blameless for a second Orissa.—*Star.*

FATAL COLLISION ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—An alarming and fatal collision occurred, early on Monday morning, on the Great Northern Railway, at Aslockton station, near Nottingham. It appears that the engine of a goods-train, which leaves Nottingham for Lincoln at 4.15, became disabled near Aslockton, and the driver was compelled to stop there. As a special train was to leave Nottingham for Hull at five o'clock, the Lincoln train was shunted on to the down line to allow it to pass. While this was being done a goods-train from Peterborough came down the line and ran into it. The engine of the Peterborough train was completely smashed, and the driver was killed on the spot. His body was found underneath the tender shortly afterwards. The fireman was also severely injured, being found among some sleepers with his head frightfully cut. Thirteen waggons were more or less damaged, and a scene of the greatest disorder followed. The morning was very foggy, and it is thought the deceased did not perceive the signals sufficiently soon to avoid the disaster. The breaks of his train were found to be on. The name of the deceased was Samuel Hutchinson, and he was about thirty-two years of age, and unmarried.



PASTURE FIELDS IN AUTUMN: ON THE MARSH LAND.



ADMIRAL TOPETE.—SEE PAGE 243.

"A CATTLE-PIECE."

DURING the long drought of the past summer we have missed one of the characteristics of our English pastoral scenery. Even in the fen country the moist, oozy land was sucked dry and the broad meres shrank to ponds, and the long reedy herbage withered into sticks, and the kine lowed plaintively for the wet sedge in which they had been accustomed to wade knee-deep. Outside Coventry, in the fat, pasture land, the milch cows, following the bell of their leader, sought for the sweet lash-grass and found it turned to hay; the very marshes down in the flats of Essex no longer yielded to the footprints of brindled beauties going down to drink at the shallow pools. Even at Hendon, where town-dried excursionists love to "make a day" at the Old Welsh Harp and contemplate the peaceful rustic joys of the great outlying farm beyond the composite tea-gardens, the lakes that made the glory of the place were dried up to a narrow channel, and for three months of the year the enormous pike, and silver dace, and greedy perch—all of which are set forth by specimens in glass cases in Mr. Warner's parlour—had a happy immunity from the depredations of the complete anglers, who could not find a place wherein to throw a fly. In the milk-farm beyond the bright pasture land there, however, the lowing herd found a new crop of grass in the bed of the lakes, and rejoiced the hearts of infant explorers by the prospect of strawberries and cream. The season has come round again when the storehouse of the rain is opened; and in these last days of autumn, genial and mild as spring, the country once more furnishes cattle-pieces like

that in our Illustration. There is but a short interval, and we shall have the kine once more in the stall; but it is, at least, pleasant to put on record that our climate has not altogether changed—that late in the year the expectation that we have learnt to regard as sure has been fulfilled, and an English pastoral is in itself a hymn of thanksgiving and a promise of plenty.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AT POTSDAM.

THE recent journey of the Czar has doubtless great political significance; but it may, perhaps, be taken rather in its relation to his possession of Poland and the comprehension of that ancient kingdom with Russia, than as bearing directly on European politics. The example of United Germany, and its influence on the idea of United Slavonia, has had the effect of taking the Imperial party to Potsdam; but the visit to Warsaw was the result of the expedition. It may be said to be the most dangerous part of the journey also, for it is reported that a strict police supervision had been exercised for days before the arrival of the Czar; that even schoolmasters had been made responsible for the safe keeping of their pupils, lest some juvenile assassin should lurk at an open window; that a system of house-to-house visitation had been rigorously carried out by the agents of the Government; and that Warsaw was, in fact, kept tranquil in the usual manner previous to the illumination which celebrated the Emperor's visit. The journey of the Imperial family has not been without peril of another kind. The Grand Duke Alexis was shipwrecked in the German Ocean, and did not arrive at Potsdam for several hours after he was expected; and the Emperor, who awaited him there, had barely escaped a serious railway accident. A little before the train reached its destination the carriage conveying his Majesty and his suite began to rock in a very alarming manner. The brakeman gave a signal, and the train was stopped. The cause of the accident was a very serious one—nothing less than a broken axle; and, had it not been discovered in time, the results would probably have been fatal. It is said that the carriage was a Swabian one, and not calculated to sustain the speed of the North German lines. At any rate, there was about a quarter of an hour's delay (which, after all, was not much) before the arrival of the Imperial party in the fine old city of nine gates, where the Great Frederick reared the monstrous gaudy palace that not only celebrated the end of the Seven Years' War, but was intended to prove to an admiring world that his Royal revenues were not exhausted. Potsdam may be called the Court capital of Prussia, and it is well worthy of that distinction. The King, all the Princes, and the Russian Embassy, a whole host of Prussian Generals, the Commandant of Potsdam, and a crowd of notabilities distinguished by the name of "authorities," waited at the railway station to receive the Imperial guests. The Emperor made as much as possible of his time during his short stay by attending the Greek service in the chapel of the Russian colony, paying a visit to the Queen Dowager and other members of the Royal family, and dining in state at the town palace, where twenty covers were laid for Royalties only. In the evening there was a performance in the theatre in the new palace, and then supper. This was on Sunday. On Monday morning his Imperial Majesty went out shooting in the Royal deer-park, and killed four head of game. At night he went to the station to meet the Grand Duke Alexis, who was detained by the accident to the vessel in which he made the voyage; and the next morning they both left for Warsaw, the King leaving for Baden, to recover from the fatigues of his Royal hospitality.

THE YORKSHIRE WOLD TUMULI.

THE scientific investigations among the graves of the ancient Britons, which at intervals, for three years past, have been carried on by the Rev. Canon Greenwell, of Durham, and other archæ-



GENERAL NOVALICHES.—SEE PAGE 243.

ologists upon the Yorkshire Wolds, have been lately resumed, and are occasioning much interest. Two large barrows have been examined, both of which have proved prolific in remains, and have yielded results of a valuable nature, some of which have hitherto not been previously observed. The details of these discoveries are briefly these:—Barrow No. 1 was 66 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. high, formed of earth and chalk rubble. Six feet south of the centre an unburnt body, contracted, and laid on the left side, was found, the head being to the south, and both hands up to the face. This burial was upon the natural surface of the ground. Three feet north of this was a burnt body, the bones forming a round heap, 10 in. through, and 8 in. above the natural surface—a later introduced burial, among the bones being two pieces of a funeral urn. At 6 ft. south-east of the centre, also on the natural surface, was the body of a young person on the right side, with the head to the west; and at 9 ft. west of the centre was a second burnt body, at the same elevation as the first. The great discovery occurred at the centre of the barrow. Here a grave was dug into the rock, north-west by south-east, being 8 ft. by 6 ft., and 3 ft. 10 in. deep. In the filling in of the grave some teeth and various bones of a disturbed human body, with three pieces of urn and a piece of jet, were found—doubtless the remains of a primary interment disturbed by the digging of the grave for a later burial. At the bottom of the grave was the body of a man lying on his left side, at the south-east side, with the head to south-east, the body contracted. In front of the head was a fine pierced stone axe-hammer, the edge of which was touching the face, the handle having been held in the right hand. The edge had never been in-



MEETING OF THE CZAR AND THE KING OF PRUSSIA AT POTSDAM.

tended for cutting, it being carefully squared, more like a modern thin-edged hammer. The weapon or implement is a splendid example, and has clearly never been in use before it was interred with its owner. Behind the head were a thumb flint and a flint flake, and there was charcoal about the body. Closely adjoining this grave was another, north-east by south-west, the two being united by an excavated passage 2 ft. wide. The second grave was 6 ft. by 4 ft. 6 in., and a few inches shallower. At the north-east end was the body of a woman, contracted, the head to the north-east, the two burials, therefore, being made facing each other. Touching the temporal bones of the skull were two earrings of peculiar construction, one on each side. They were formed of bronze, and had been made thus:—A piece of bronze had been beaten out flat at one end, having a circular edge, the other end being hammered into a pin. This had been passed through the lobe of the ear, then the flat part rolled back and the pin turned into it. When once attached, therefore, the earrings must have remained permanently fixed. Behind the head of this British lady were two flints, and under the body were remains of wood, as if it had been buried on boards and then strewed with charcoal. The unburied skeletons lying within twin graves presented a very curious spectacle. It was generally agreed that the burials were those of man and wife. In the materials of the mound was a very large number of flint chippings, among them being fine examples of a thumb flint, a drill, and a tool of enigmatical use. Charcoal was found throughout the house, but there were very few potsherds. The second barrow was 70 ft. in diameter, and only 1½ ft. high, formed of earth and chalk. At 16 ft. south-south-west of the centre, on the natural surface, was the body of a man, contracted, on the right side, with head to west and hands up to face. Two feet east of the hip of this body was a child's skull, the other bones, if they had ever been there, having quite decayed. Touching the face of the child was a very small, chisel-like, greenstone axe, the cutting edge to the face. Ten feet south-east of the centre was a hole 2 ft. 6 in. in diameter by 2 ft. 9 in. deep. In this were charcoal and various flints, and near the top a tooth and some animal's bones. Six feet north-west of the centre was the body of a young man, on the left side, head to the east. Behind the head were a thumb-flint and a fine oval-shaped flint knife. Nine feet west of the centre were part of a human pelvis and various other bones, disturbed by rabbit-digging, or perhaps by interment of the body above mentioned. Immediately west of that body, the feet of which extend over it, was a grave north-west by south-east, 7 ft. 10 in. by 7 ft. 6 in., and 3 ft. 8 in. deep. At the east end of the grave was the doubled-up body of a young man, on the left side, hands to face and head to south-east. This body had been inclosed in wood. About 2 ft. above the body was a remarkably fine javelin-head of flint, 3½ in. long, most beautifully chipped. The investigations are being proceeded with on the Ganton, Sherburn, and Wellerby Wolds.

A BOY has been examined before the magistrates at Norwich on the charge of stealing a large sum of money from his employer's till. He took the money by instalments and at the instigation of his parents, according to his showing. He has drawn up a curious confession, in which he makes out, in book-keeper's fashion, his "account" of moneys stolen.

LORD DURHAM'S MAN OF BUSINESS, MR. MORTON, has written a letter in answer to one which he had received intimating that some of his Lordship's dependants were subjected to pressure as to the exercise of their votes. Mr. Morton states distinctly that everybody in Lord Durham's employ is at liberty to vote as he pleases; and that if any man will come forward and say that he is afraid, he (Mr. Morton) will give such instructions as shall put him perfectly at ease.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS have been requested by the Treasury authorities to call the attention of Customs officers to the statute of William III., under which officers of that department are prohibited, under penalty, from canvassing, addressing political meetings, or otherwise interfering with a view to influence the votes of electors. It appears that the Act of last Session, while giving Customs officers liberty of voting, leaves them under the restrictions of the last 170 years.

SOME ELECTION RIOTING AT BLACKBURN, last Saturday, had a melancholy result. Several persons were severely beaten, and a poor fellow suffering from heart disease became so much excited by what was going on that he suddenly fell down dead. The Irish element was conspicuous in the "row." The disturbances were renewed on Monday evening, and several serious conflicts took place. A young woman, who rushed amongst the rioters to assist her husband, was brutally kicked by the man with whom her husband was fighting. She is in a precarious condition.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—The session of the Congregational Union was opened at Leeds, on Tuesday, by an able address from the Rev. Dr. Raleigh, President of the Union. The position of the Irish Church and of the general question of disestablishment was discussed from the point of view of the pure voluntarists. Dr. Raleigh pointed out the signs of the coming application of voluntary principles to England as well as Ireland, and cited the opinions of Dr. Pusey, Dean Alford, and Dr. Vaughan, of Doncaster, as evidence of a strong turn of the tide towards free-church ideas.

THE POPE AND QUEEN ISABELLA.—A correspondent in Rome says that the fall of Queen Isabella is a great blow to the Holy Father. The Roman population, on the contrary, hail it with satisfaction. It must be said, however, that the announcement that the Pope's invitation has been accepted by the ex-Queen creates discontent chiefly on account of a rumour that she does not possess a halfpenny. There is a story that on hearing this intelligence the Pope said to his Premier, "Antonelli, what think you? Shall I give her back the magnificent tiara she sent me?" The Cardinal replied, "Most Holy Father, the tiara has been presented to the Apostolic Palace, of which I am Prefect, and I must oppose its restitution; nor has your Holiness any power over it." This anecdote is related on trustworthy authority.

OUTDOOR RELIEF TO THE UNDESIRING.—At the Bloomsbury County Court, on Tuesday, a mechanic named Smith, residing at 34, Whitfield-street, Tottenham-court-road, resisted a claim of 6s. made against him by Mrs. Saunders, a professor of the Royal Academy of Music, for piano-forte lessons to his daughter. Plaintiff's case was that she had been engaged by defendant's wife, but that defendant well knew the circumstance, for at a later period the day of instruction for his daughter was altered, with his consent. She had been paid for the first quarter by Mrs. Smith. Defendant said he had given no authority to his wife to engage a music-teacher at such an expensive rate; and, in the course of his evidence, he astonished the Court not a little by stating that at the time these lessons were going on his family were in receipt of outdoor relief from the guardians of the parish. He produced a paper enabling him to get bread, &c., from the relief offices. He had also been relieved once at St. James's Workhouse. He was nearly always out of work, owing to his getting old, and when in full work he could not earn more than £1 a week. In cross-examination by Mr. Forclore, he admitted he had £24 standing in his name in a savings bank, and had two shares of £50 each in a building society. He had, however, no command over the amount, because he had borrowed money on their security. He was allowed £7 10s. a year by the trustees, who had allowed a blind brother of his to die in a workhouse, although he was entitled to money in his possession. Among the furniture at his house was a piano. His Honour (Mr. G. L. Russell) gave a judgment for plaintiff, with costs. Defendant said he could not pay—he was a beggar; to which his Honour replied that beggars should not buy piano-fortes. Defendant loudly complained of the injustice of the judgment, and for some time made a commotion in the precincts of the court.

THE BISHOP OF CARLISLE AND THE "BURIAL GUILD."—The correspondence between the Bishop of Carlisle and the Rev. Bellby Porteous, warden of the "Burial Guild of the Holy Trinity" recently established in the diocese of Carlisle, has been further continued. Mr. Porteous, in a letter addressed to the Bishop, says they cannot but lament, and do most humbly demur to, the conclusion which the Bishop has arrived at as to the objects of the society; for, while the members of the Guild are confined to bona fide Churchmen, they repudiate those errors against which the thirty-first Article of the Church is directed, and "distinctly disavow the slightest desire or inclination of reintroducing superstitious practices which have been cast aside." With reference to the subject of prayers for the departed, he says that the Burial Guild hold and maintain that the Church of England, not having in her Articles, canons, or anywhere, definitively, authoritatively, and in express terms, declared herself to the contrary, cannot be said to ignore or discountenance altogether the prayers of the faithful for the departed; and that against it the language of our Prayer Book not only does not militate, but rather encourages the same. As regards the connection of the Holy Eucharist with the Burial Service, they find such connection ordered and practised in the time of Edward VI. and Elizabeth; and as regards prayerful remembrance of the dead in the house or chamber of mourning, they submit that it is no infringement of doctrine or order. Strong as is the Bishop's disapproval of the Burial Guild they have inaugurated, the members conceive that his Lordship, agreeing with them, as he does confessedly, that of local customs in regard to funerals some amelioration is necessary, chiefly objects to the minute and peculiar details in the papers submitted to his notice. With respect to these details they conceive that some misapprehension exists in his Lordship's mind.

OPERA, CONCERTS, AND NEW MUSIC.

THERE is some talk of Mlle. Irma de Murska being engaged by Mr. Mapleson for the short autumn campaign which he commences at the Royal Italian Opera on the 24th. In any case, the services of Mlle. Hauck have been secured; and we may also count on hearing Mlle. Titiens; contralto, Madame Trebelli-Bettini; baritone, Signor Foli; tenors, Signor Mongini and Signor Bettini.

In Paris the musical and theatrical season seems to have opened with great brilliancy; M. Offenbach's new opera, "La Périochole," has been particularly successful. Périochole was, we are assured, a celebrated Peruvian actress, the delight, a century or more ago, of the Court and society of Lima. She was particularly esteemed by the Viceroy of that city, who, though a Spaniard, is represented by the author of M. Offenbach's libretto as going about the streets of Lima in quest of wrongs to redress and of personal adventures in the style of Haroun-al-Raschid. Many persons, in France as in England, must have been mystified by the title given to M. Offenbach's most recent production. "La Périochole," however, as the work in question is called, is a name known to the readers of M. Prosper Mérimée in his younger days, when he owed his reputation to a volume of fictitious poems called "La Guzla," in which there was a plain meaning, the "Guzla" being the popular musical instrument of the Moldavians, Wallachians, and, above all, the Servians, whose lyrics M. Mérimée pretended that he was reproducing; and also to a fictitious volume of plays called "Théâtre de Clara Gazul," in which there was an enigmatical meaning, soon to be discovered by Goethe, who pointed out in his "Divan" that "Gazul" was only an anagram of "Guzla." "La Périochole" is a character in one of the plays attributed by M. Mérimée to the imaginary "Clara Gazul," and (always according to M. Mérimée) was the celebrated Peruvian actress of whom we have just spoken. We shall probably give some details respecting M. Offenbach's work when we have had the opportunity of hearing it and examining it for ourselves.

Mr. G. W. Martin announces the commencement of the ninth season of the National Choral Society, at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday next, on which occasion Dr. Sterndale Bennett's cantata, "The Woman of Samaria," Mendelssohn's motets for female voices, and "The Walpurgis Night" will be rehearsed.

La Veille de Noel. Poème de Madame Amable Tastu; Musique de Felice. Boosey and Co.

Everything is good in this song—subject, treatment of the subject by the poet, and treatment of the poem by the composer. A mother sits spinning, one Christmas Eve, by her infant's cradles and, hearing the loud ringing of the bells which announce the coming festival, prays that the future of her child may be; a peaceful as its present sleep:—

Paisible il dort du sommeil de son âge
Sans pressentir mes tristes tourments
Reine du ciel accorde lui longtemps
Ce doux repos qui n'est plus un partage.

These pathetic lines are doubly suggestive when set—as Felice has set them—ingeniously and sympathetically to music. The refrain, to the words "Tourne léger faneau," &c., is simple and beautiful. In short, this cradle song, taken altogether, is a model of its kind. It is dedicated, we observe, to Mrs. Sartoris, than whom there can be no better judge of such matters.

Come to Me, O ye Children! Song. Composed by Felice. Augener and Co.

"Come to Me, O ye Children" is a composition in which many qualities are exhibited similar to those in the piece just noticed by the same composer. The air is simple and melodious; the words are the words of Longfellow. Frequenters of the concerts given by the London Glee and Madrigal Union will remember "Come to Me, O ye Children" as having been sung with good effect by Miss J. Wells.

Ring On, Sweet Angelus. Composed by C. Gounod. Metzler and Co.

We confess we do not know the original of this piece; but we suppose it to have been written by M. Gounod in the form of a chorus. It is exactly in the religious, or rather the ecclesiastical, style which M. Gounod affects, and may be pronounced, in hackneyed phrase, one of his "happiest efforts." Here we have it arranged as a duet, in which shape it ought to find numerous admirers. The English words are from the pen of Mr. H. B. Farnie.

REWARDS OF £100 a year for distinguished or meritorious services have been conferred on Major-Generals Henry Smyth, C.B., late of the 76th and 68th Regiments (with which he served with distinction in the Crimea), and David Mackirdy, who was lately promoted to his present rank from the command of the 69th.

LIVERPOOL FINANCES.—Some revelations were made on Wednesday, at a meeting of the Liverpool Town Council, respecting the Corporation finances. A discussion arose respecting the new Sefton Park. One speaker complained that the estimates for the park had risen from £85,000 to half a million; while Alderman Dover called attention to the fact that the public debt of the town now amounts to £5,000,000, and that recently £21,000 had been spent in obtaining thirty-four bills, which involved an expenditure of £1,000,000. He also pointed out that in 1858 the local taxation was at the rate of 5s. in the pound, while it was now 7s. 4½d.

THE SPANISH CROWN JEWELS.—Viscount de la Barre de Nanteuil writes from Pau to deny that the Queen of Spain has taken the crown diamonds away with her into France. He says:—"With respect to the jewels said to belong to the State, the real facts are these: When Ferdinand VII. returned to his capital in 1823, after the French intervention, the crown regalia was found to have disappeared. During the rest of his reign the late King purchased, with his own resources, precious stones which have since served to ornament the Royal crown. At his death Queen Christina inherited the Royal jewels, and completed them by other purchases. Lastly, at the majority of Queen Isabella, the Queen mother divided them between her two daughters, and those diamonds, increased by fresh purchases, Queen Isabella has now legitimately in her possession, with the exception of a portion which remain at Madrid."

THE GERMAN NORTH POLE EXPEDITION.—The following letter has just been received by Dr. Brensing, of Bremen, from Herr Hildebrandt, the chief officer of the expedition, dated Hinlopen Strait, Spitzbergen, Aug. 26, lat. 79 deg. 20 min. N. and long. 20 deg. 52 min. E.:—"Down to the middle of August we did all in our power to reach the east coast of Greenland, running our little craft against blocks of ice to obtain an inch of westing, but all to no purpose. After baffling about for a long time, we found our position to be 73 deg. 30 min. N. lat. and 18 deg. W. long. We saw the coast before us quite clearly, so that we had hopes of getting in; and great was our joy when we got into clear water, but it did not last long, as behind it lay, as far as the eye could reach from the masthead, a field of ice that shut us off from the coast, and all our further attempts were baffled. We were in sight of Pendulum Island and Hudson's Hold-with-Hope, and could distinguish the features of the place, but that was all. It was too provoking. It now became apparent that the days were getting shorter and the nights colder; for it frequently froze ice an inch thick. How could we, then, under such circumstances, expect to force our way through the ice barrier? We were deeply enveloped by the ice, and had great difficulty in working our way out again; and at one time we were in some danger of being shut in; but, fortunately, a fresh N.E. wind rose, which soon increased to a gale, and liberated us from our unpleasant situation. We had already made one attempt to reach Spitzbergen, and we now resolved to make another. We have now proceeded further than the Swedish expedition, and I hope we shall get a few degrees more to the east. The storm of yesterday has broken up the ice in Hinlopen Strait a few miles further, and to-morrow we will try and continue our voyage. We are now lying at anchor in a bay that we have called 'German Bay,' because, though of great extent, the Swedes have completely overlooked it, and omitted to place it on their charts. Besides this, there are several important corrections to make in the south-eastern part of the strait, as laid down in the maps. If we should not succeed in discovering Gillis Land, we shall try to sail down the east coast of Spitzbergen, and return by some other way. We have gained much experience on this voyage; and, though Koldewey, Sengstack, and myself are longing to take part in a new expedition, it must be done in a steamer, for we are determined not to start again in a sailing vessel. We have made a good collection for the museum. Among other things, is a splendid walrus, that Sengstack and I killed in the water—a dangerous adventure for those not accustomed to it. We were obliged to give him six bullets before we dared approach near enough to spear him. Captain Koldewey has sent you the bearskins in an English vessel." The expedition has since reached home, all well.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE HOWELL COBB.—By the death of Howell Cobb, of Georgia, which took place recently, the South has lost one of its most historic figures, and, painful as it is to say, the negro's prospect one more of its perils. Mr. Cobb was about fifty-four years of age at the time of his death, and yet for a quarter of a century he has been one of the most active and influential men in the affairs of the United States. He graduated at Franklin College, Athens, Georgia, in 1834, and, having studied law, was sufficiently eminent at the age of twenty-two to be elected by the Legislature a solicitor-general for one of the circuits of the State. He was elected a representative to the national Congress in 1843, and, having been re-elected three times successively, sat in the House till 1850. In 1849 he was chosen Speaker of the House. He was subsequently Governor of Georgia, and was at various times elected to Congress. On the accession of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency, he entered the cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury. During the long agitation on the slavery question in America, Mr. Cobb was not considered one of the most violent of the Southern partisans, and he even assisted Clay and Webster in passing the compromise measures—the "Omnibus Bill," as they were called—in 1850. But subsequently he became one of the most ardent champions of the "States-sovereignty" school, and when, under pressure of the Secession movement, Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet began to crumble, Mr. Cobb was the first to resign. He then went South, and was the President of the first Confederate Congress. On taking his seat he announced that Secession "is now a fixed and irrevocable fact, and the separation is perfect, complete, and perpetual." He subsequently threw himself very heavily into the war, during which he served as a Brigadier-General of the Confederacy. As a representative, Mr. Cobb was remarkable for his perfect mastery of all the resources of Parliamentary rules and methods, and often gained great advantages by his dexterity. As a debater he was what, in a region where criticism is not very nice, is considered an orator; he had a full-toned voice, a frank manner, and a handsome face and form. He had all the appliances of a successful politician, and did not fail to avail himself of them to the utmost. In the House of Representatives he was less personal in his replies to opponents than was usual with the Southern members, and was almost the only Southerner who through so long a congressional career during the most exciting era never sent a challenger or had a personal quarrel. He, however, was known to have a deep determination, of which he never lost sight, to extend the power of the South and of slavery. He had since the downfall of the Confederacy remained comparatively quiet; but it was understood that he was still powerful in Georgia, and might yet become a very serious enemy of the Republican cause in his State. His sudden death will be a heavy blow to the hopes of the reactionists. It should be said, however, that in private life Mr. Cobb was much esteemed by many who differed widely from his political opinions. When, in the canvass preceding the election of Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Cobb visited the Northern States and spoke in public meetings, he gained considerable reputation as a man of eloquence and ability, and contributed perhaps more than any other individual to the result of that election.

SIR JOHN SINCLAIR.—Sir George Sinclair, Bart., died in George-street, Edinburgh, on Friday week, after a long illness. Sir George Sinclair was the son of the first Baronet, the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, the celebrated agriculturist, by his second marriage, with the daughter of the first Lord Macdonald. Sir George was born at Edinburgh in 1790, and married Lady Catherine Camilla, second daughter of William, Lord Huntingtower, and sister of the present Earl of Dysart. She died in 1863. Sir George succeeded his father in 1835, and represented Caithness in Parliament in 1811, 1818, and from 1831 to 1841. He was a Liberal in politics until the passing of the Reform Bill, which he regarded as final. He was the chairman of the committee for the election for Westminster of Sir Francis Burdett, when the latter had declared for Conservative principles. Sir George Sinclair sat on the same form at Harrow as Lord Byron and Sir Robert Peel, with both of whom he kept up a correspondence and friendly relations. Sir George was not only a scholar of great classic attainments, but was master of the modern languages, several of which he spoke and wrote fluently. He was the author of various political and literary works. During his early travels he was taken prisoner in Germany, and brought before Napoleon I., who vainly interrogated him in order to turn to account information of the Prussian army. Sir George Sinclair will be interred near his mansion, Thurso Castle, in King Harold's Tower, an ancient ruin converted into a mausoleum by the late Baronet, and wherein his wife, Lady Camilla, is buried. He is succeeded by his son John George Sinclair, Tollemache, late of The Mount, Norwood, and now a resident at Cannes, who married, in 1853, the eldest daughter of Mr. W. Standish Standish, of Duxbury Park, Lancashire, and Cocker Hall, Durham.

BROTHER TRIPHOOK, OF THE CHARTERHOUSE.—Brother Robert Triphook, of the Charterhouse, died there, in his eighty-seventh year, on the 4th inst. He was almost the last of the bibliopoliasts who flourished in the reigns of Georges III. and IV. Being himself a man of extensive reading, and thoroughly master of the best English books, not only in his trade but in his own library, his counter was for more than forty years the rendezvous of the aristocracy and gentry—at one time in St. James's-street, at another in Old Bond-street. The author of "Waverley" has gossiped again and again with Brother Triphook. Sir Walter Scott employed the St. James's-street bookseller to collect the books of information on which he founded "The Pirate." Many a time Lord Byron has dropped into the same shop, after a visit to his friend Hobhouse, who lodged at Triphook's. Shelley, Leigh Hunt, Coleridge, Hazlitt, Charles Lamb, Professor Wilson, and other fine spirits, have lingered there to talk with the pleasant, garrulous old bookseller. Of thirteen brothers received within the walls of the Charterhouse in 1850, Brother Triphook was the last survivor. Thirty-four brothers attended the funeral service in the chapel.

DR. WYVILLE THOMPSON AND DR. WILLIAM CARPENTER have made a successful deep-dredging expedition in the Gulf Stream of the North Sea, undertaken at the request of the Royal Society, and have obtained a large number of most interesting novelties, some at the depth of 400 and 500 fathoms.

A TANGLE.—In the neighbourhood of Beer, we are informed, two brothers have recently married a mother and daughter. The mother must say to her daughter, "Good-morning, sister," and vice versa. The husband of the mother has become father-in-law of his own brother, who, on his side, can call his brother papa, and his sister-in-law mamma. As yet there are only four members of both families. There are, therefore, a mother and daughter, two brothers, a father-in-law and two brothers-in-law, and two sisters-in-law, and if the mother should have a son he would be half-brother to his aunt.—Western Times.

THE DERWENTWATER ESTATES.—Last Saturday and Sunday large numbers of people visited the tent in which Lady Amelia Ratcliffe is at present staying. Her Ladyship's health, instead of improving, has become worse, and she has, very wisely, refused to see any visitors except those whom it is absolutely necessary that she should see. She received a notification last Saturday from Mr. Grey that the tarpaulin, which projects over the hedge into a field belonging to the estate, would have to be taken away. This step will no doubt cause her Ladyship much suffering, as the tarpaulin, in its present position, prevents the rain falling on the roadside, and causing dampness in the tent. Her Ladyship still reiterates her wish that she might be allowed to inhabit the chapel, which is roofed in, till such time as her claims are disposed of.

OYSTERS.—A British commission, understood to be under Government patronage, are to visit the oyster-beds of France, and report thereon. The gentlemen named as composing the commission are Messrs. Blake, Francis, and Hunt. The cultivation of the oyster has during the last few years occupied considerable attention in France, and an "oyster exhibition" has been held in the Bois de Boulogne. The consumption of the oyster has greatly increased in France, because eaten by a class of people who formerly never indulged in such luxuries. Then again the railway distributes this delicacy all over the country. Thus it is that the common large French oyster, which the English epicure would not care to eat, is now selling in Paris for 30 sous, or 1s. 3d. per dozen. Five years ago the same oysters were sold in Paris at 6d. per dozen.

THE EARTHQUAKES IN SOUTH AMERICA.—Additional intelligence from the scenes of the late earthquake has been received. It is stated that in Quito the stench arising from the unburied bodies was horrible. Pillaging was going on in Arica and Arequipa, Peru. The artillery battalion at Arica were at enmity with the people, who had accused them of robbery. The stores of the United States steamer Waterer were being distributed to the needy in Arica. Shocks had been felt as late as Aug. 29. It is stated that some people were still being dug out of the ruins alive. In Ecuador alone it is now stated the list of killed amounts to 40,000. In Peru the dead were yet hidden under the ruins of houses in many instances, and a stench infested the air which it was thought would produce a pestilence. A band of robbers were roaming through the ruins, robbing every one who had anything left. A meeting of the leading citizens of San Francisco was held on Sept. 28, to devise means to aid the sufferers from the late earthquake, and a committee had been appointed to collect funds.

DEAN CLOSE ON DISESTABLISHMENT.—The Dean of Carlisle has issued a lengthened address to the electors of the Border City, calling upon them to rally round the Church, and to support the Conservative candidate at the forthcoming election. Dr. Close tells the constituency that each individual vote will affect the principle whether an Established Church Carlisle "not to cast to the winds the wisdom and the heritage" which they have received from their fathers. The Dean declares that a nation without a State Church is a godless people; and in speaking more particularly of the Establishment in Ireland, he maintains that she is the British Government is chiefly to blame, for it has always frowned on proselytizing in every shape. He denounces Mr. Gladstone's proposal as "an unprincipled robbery of a faithful and unoffending Church," and looks to the House of Lords to "stand between her Majesty and such an insulting proposition."

POLICE.

SALE OF POISONS.—A young woman named Selina Jesson, who said she was a servant, was brought up on remand at Bow-street, on a charge of attempting to commit suicide. On the night of Monday week Policeman F 67 found the prisoner in the street in a state of insensibility, and took her to the hospital. It was found that she had attempted to poison herself with red precipitate. Proper remedies were applied, and she was on Tuesday sufficiently recovered to be brought before the magistrate, when she expressed regret for her conduct. She said she had bought the drug of a chemist (mentioning the neighbourhood, but not the street where the shop was), and that she did not know him, nor of course could he know her. Mr. Flowers said that in consequence of a letter he had received from the prison chaplain, he should remand the prisoner, not as a punishment, but for her own sake, believing that the chaplain might be able to do some good for her. He sincerely hoped that she would not allow herself to give way to any such impulse again, and that the efforts of the chaplain in her behalf would be effectual. She would be brought up again next week and then discharged. He wished here to observe that it was important to make it generally known, and especially to remind all who deal in drugs, that an Act had recently been passed—the 31st and 32nd Vict., cap. 121—making it unlawful to sell any poison unless labelled with the name of the seller, and of the article sold, and with the word "poison." Besides this, certain poisons commonly used are not to be sold at all to anyone unknown to the druggist, unless the stranger be introduced by one whom the druggist does know. As regards the latter kinds of poison, the druggist is required to enter in a book the name and address of the purchaser, and what he wants the drug for; which entry must be signed by the purchaser, and if he be a stranger to the druggist by his introducer. Unless these regulations are complied with, the seller is liable to heavy penalties on summary conviction before a magistrate. In this case it did not appear that any of the conditions had been complied with; but he (Mr. Flowers) had not asked the name of the chemist, as he might, perhaps, not have known of the Act which was so recently passed. If, however, he had been brought here, he (Mr. Flowers) would have had no alternative but to fine him £5 for the first offence, and, if repeated, £10 for the second. He hoped that this warning would go forth to the public, that the provisions of this most salutary enactment might become known, and that chemists and druggists might be on their guard against infringing it.

FORTUNE-TELLING AND CREDULITY.—At Worship-street Louisa Kinghurst, alias Rebecca Spiller, twenty-six, was brought up for final examination before Mr. Newton on three charges of having obtained from Julia Hurley, Louis Taffey, and Alexander Schwartz, divers articles of clothing, goods, and money, with intent to defraud them. The prosecutrix Hurley, a domestic servant, upon the representation of the prisoner that she could, by charming, obtain for her the return of a dress and some money she had lost, gave her a variety of articles of dress as requested by the prisoner, and also various small sums, amounting to a total of 11s. The money and clothing the prisoner had promised to return, stating that she only wanted them for the purpose of charming the lost dress and money back. However, two months passed without the lost articles being brought back; and the prosecutrix, becoming tired of waiting, at last applied for a warrant at this court, which being granted the prisoner was soon afterwards arrested. The second charge was that of having obtained articles from Louis Taffey, a tailor, living in Tenter-street, Spitalfields. The prosecutrix had gone to the prisoner for the purpose of having his fortune told, for which he paid 6d. He admitted that he loved a girl who did not return his passion, and the prisoner offered for 1s. 6d. to turn her heart and make her love him. This offer he accepted, as he stated in evidence, in the full belief that she could do as she stated by charms. He at first paid her 1s., but upon her demand for more he gave her several sums, till she had in all 16s. She then said that unless she had a piece of gold of his she could not set the charm, which was a very obstinate one, and he then parted with a gold signet ring to her. That and the money she promised to return, but she never did; and he added "She did not make the girl love me." A pawnbroker, of Leman-street, Whitechapel, produced the ring pawned by the prisoner in the name of Ann Spiller for 26s. In the other case the articles were obtained by similar means, promises of charming to make the prosecutrix (Alexander Schwartz, a tailor, of Platten-street, Mile-end New Town) rich and the girls love him. He believed the representations of the prisoner. She promised to work a charm if he would give her some things to charm with, and he then parted with a couple of shirts, value 16s., and also 50s. in money. The money and articles she promised to return, but she never did so, and when he called on her she was denied to him; and at last he ceased to go to her house. The prisoner was arrested by Samuel Rawlings, police constable, 119 H, and she then denied having had the things, but after being charged admitted that she had pawned them. The officer stated that repeated complaints had been lodged at the station-house against her by persons who had been imposed upon by her under the pretence of telling their fortunes. Sergeant Kilmord, of the H division, proved a previous conviction against the prisoner for stealing a pair of boots off the feet of a drunken man in the streets. She was committed for trial on the three charges.

ARTFUL YOUNG THIEVES.—George Townsend, twenty, described as a caneworker, was charged at Worship-street, on Monday, before Mr. Newton, with having been concerned with two others not yet apprehended in stealing from the person of Maria Hambleton a gold watch and a portion of a gold guard. The evidence showed the perpetration of a most daring and well-planned robbery. The prosecutrix and her mother keep a confectioner's shop in the Whitechapel-road, and on Sunday evening, about half-past seven, the prisoner and another boy entered the shop and requested to be served with a halfpennyworth of cake; but when told that they could not be served

with such a small quantity, after some hesitation, said they would have a halfpennyworth of butter-biscuits. This was served them, and change given for a penny. As they were in the act of leaving the shop the other lad passed the halfpenny to the prisoner, who turned back into the shop, and said he would have some butter-cakes, too. Then, while the prosecutrix was engaged in serving him, he leaned across the counter, snatched at the gold guard she was wearing round her neck, snapped it by a smart tug, and, drawing the watch from the pocket, rushed out of the shop. When prosecutrix reached the street in chase he was out of sight. Prisoner, however, was followed by a man named Bird, who saw him running from the shop, at the same time being joined by the lad who entered with him, and another one who was on the watch outside. After pursuing them for some distance this witness lost sight of the gang; but, having known the prisoner for some time, he was enabled to give such a description of him to the police that William Chapman, 167 K, apprehended him at a lodging-house late on Monday night. When told the charge, he denied knowing anything about it. Of course the watch and chain were not seen again. In answer to the magistrate, the witness Bird stated that he would be able to identify the lad who was in the shop with the prisoner. Mr. Newton thereupon remanded him.

THE BOY WHO DIDN'T DO IT.—Frederick Gore, a well-dressed lad, who said he was seventeen years of age, but looked younger, was charged, at Bow-street, with throwing stones on Constitution-hill and breaking a pane of glass in one of the gas-lamps. A constable of the A division said he saw the prisoner and some other boys on Constitution-hill, on Sunday, throwing stones and breaking the gas-lamps. He saw the prisoner throw some of the stones, and distinctly saw a lamp broken by one of the stones which the prisoner threw. On seeing him they all ran away. Witness ran after them, and seeing another constable passing in private clothes called him to assist. Witness caught the prisoner, but the others escaped. A solicitor who appeared for the prisoner said the latter had hitherto borne an excellent character, and was considered a very truthful lad. He protested that he never threw a stone; but as, probably, greater weight would be given to the policeman's testimony, it would be vain to press that point any further. The prisoner would therefore, by his advice, throw himself on the mercy of the Court, and he hoped the magistrate would impose a lenient penalty, in consideration of the prisoner's previous good conduct. The prisoner's father came forward and said that he placed entire reliance on his son's truthfulness. The boy assured him that the policeman's statement was untrue. He had not thrown any stones at all. He had certainly been with the other boys, but had left them because they would throw stones, and was 150 yards away from them when they broke the lamps. Mr. Flowers—Did you ever know a case where several boys were doing wrong and some got away, in which it was not the case that the one who was taken was the one who was not doing anything? The Father—Well, the police do sometimes take the wrong one. Mr. Flowers—No; it seems to me to be always—that is, if we are always to believe the one that is taken. He always says he was perfectly innocent, and all the mischief was done by the naughty boys who got away. The Father—If he had done it he would have run away. Mr. Flowers—And that is exactly what he did. The Father—Hedid not run away to make his escape. Mr. Flowers—Now, listen to that! Then, what on earth did he run away for? You really can't believe what you say, that he ran away, but not to make his escape. The prisoner said he did not throw any stone at all. The policeman had told an untruth. Mr. Flowers wondered what motive the constable could have for telling an untruth about it. One could not suppose that he would let the right boys escape and take the wrong. The father said amongst so many boys a policeman might make a mistake. Mr. Flowers—Oh! that is very different from charging him with a wilful falsehood. Well, might you be mistaken? The Policeman—No, Sir, I was close behind him when he threw the stone. Mr. Flowers had no doubt the prisoner had thrown the stone and broken the lamp. He should impose a fine of 10s. and 6s. damages, making 16s. He should advise the prisoner not to do this again, as it only caused him to be locked up and put his father to expense, for of course he would have to pay. But what was worse was telling a falsehood. He had better tell the truth like a man, even if he had to go to prison.

AN INEBRIATE PARSON.—Henry Hewgill, a grave, clerical-looking man, well dressed, and about the middle age, was brought before Mr. Paget, at the Thames Police Court, charged with being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself last Saturday evening. Robert Clarke, 529 K, said:—I found the prisoner, dead drunk, lying on the ground at five o'clock last Saturday evening, opposite the Dog and Partridge public-house, in Bow. He was carried to the station-house. Mr. Paget asked the prisoner his profession. The Prisoner—I am a clergyman. Mr. Paget—In holy orders? The Prisoner—Yes, Sir? Mr. Paget—And found in this beastly condition, dead drunk? The Prisoner—It don't often happen. Mr. Paget—Often happen, Sir! It ought never to happen at all. Can anything be more disgraceful than a drunken clergyman? The Prisoner—It is very seldom I do such a thing. Mr. Paget—Very seldom! What can be more disgraceful? And you set up a plea that it is very seldom you get drunk. The Prisoner—Only on very particular occasions. Mr. Paget said the prisoner had violated all the rules of propriety, and had shown a very bad example. The prisoner talked of drunkenness as if it was a matter of course. Nothing could be more disgraceful than for a man of the prisoner's profession to be intoxicated, and to be found lying down in the street utterly incapable. He was very sorry the law had not given him the power to punish the prisoner as he deserved; he could only fine the prisoner 5s. The rev. gentleman said he could not pay the fine, and that he was not on any particular duty at present. Mr. Paget—On duty! I hope not.

MISCHIEVOUS FOOLS.—Henry James Fulljames, twenty, living in Park-road, Peckham, was charged

before Mr. Elliott, at Lambeth, with committing a violent assault upon Henry Richard Nevill. Prosecutor, the landlord of the Waterman's Arms, Peckham Canal Bank, said for some time past the greatest annoyance had been caused by a party of young "gentlemen" congregating near his house molesting people and freely using pea-shooters. On Monday night a shower of peas or stones came into his bar, and on going outside he saw several young men going towards the Glengall Arms public-house. He (prosecutor) went up and told them they would get themselves into trouble, and remonstrated with them on their conduct. The prisoner said to his brother, "Prop him in the eye." Prosecutor, thinking he was going to be attacked, was in the act of putting down a pipe he was sucking, when prisoner struck him a tremendous blow on the nose with his fist, cutting it. He fell to the ground, and while there was kicked on the right eye by some one. With the assistance of Mr. Ward, of the Glengall Tavern, and others, prisoner was taken to the station. Several witnesses were called, who described the conduct of these young men at night as most disgraceful; and a memorial had been presented to the police authorities in order to check it. The prisoner did not deny striking the prosecutor, but said he had received provocation, and called witnesses to support that defence. Mr. Elliott said it was disgraceful conduct, and ordered the prisoner to pay a fine of £2 or be imprisoned for twenty days. The prisoner was removed to the cells.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE AGAINST A RETIRED SURGEON.—The Brentford bench of magistrates were occupied for a considerable time, on Saturday, in investigating a singular case, in which Mr. Philip Lugard, a retired surgeon, residing at Defiance Cottage, Hounslow, was charged with firing a gun at Miss Ellen Gassner, a young lady, living at 3, Hayden-villas, Hounslow (next door to the accused's house), with intent to do her grievous bodily harm. From the evidence tendered by Miss Gassner, it appeared that, on Friday afternoon, while she and a young lady named Coles were in the garden, they observed Mr. Lugard peeping through the venetian blinds of one of his upper windows. He then drew up the blinds, threw open the lower half of the window, pointed a gun at the young ladies, and fired; after which he closed the window and let down the blind. Immediately after the gun was fired Miss Gassner felt that she was wounded on the right temple, and she bled profusely and fainted. Her companion, with the help of Miss Scotney, assisted her into the house, and sent for Dr. Whitmarsh, who extracted from the wound several shots. The evidence of Miss Scotney went to show that Mr. Lugard had on several occasions threatened to shoot her, and that she felt herself in fear of having some grievous bodily harm done to her. Mr. Lugard, in cross-examining the witnesses, tried to show that he had been systematically annoyed by the young ladies and their companions, who had called him a "nasty, wicked old man," and other irritating appellations; but they all denied having either vexed or called him harsh names, or having thrown stones into his garden. Mr. Lugard, however, asserted that he had been for a long time subjected to the annoyances of which he had complained, and said he had been so greatly provoked that he could stand it no longer, and accordingly determined to frighten the young ladies. The mother of the young lady who was shot told the Bench that Mr. Lugard had, on the contrary, annoyed and frightened her daughter and her playmates for some time past, and she now appealed to the magistrates for protection. Mr. Lugard was remanded, and bail was refused.

A HIGHWAYMAN.—About a month ago great alarm was excited amongst the inhabitants of Newbury, Speen, and neighbouring places, by three cases of highway robbery, committed, after dark, in the outskirts of the town, by a masked individual armed with a pistol. In each instance the person attacked was highly respectable, and the circumstances were such as led to an investigation in the presence of the magistrates of the borough and the superintendents of police for the town and district. Evidence was taken proving that the highwayman had presented the pistol at his victims, and under a threat that he would blow out their brains if they raised an alarm, induced them to give up their watches and money. The police instituted inquiries in various directions, and apprehended a woman suspected as an accomplice, an old coin stolen from one gentleman having been found in her possession, but evidence sufficient to justify her commitment was not procurable. She accordingly obtained her release. Additional inquiries were attended with fruitless results, but on Monday night this modern Jack Sheppard was captured and lodged in the county lock-up at Speenhamland. It seems that a young man named Syndell, living with his father on a lonely part of the road, between Speenhamland and Thatcham, was seized near his home on Monday night by a man whose face was partially covered, and almost immediately a pistol was presented to his head. A scuffle between them ensued, Syndell struck aside his assailant's arm, and the contents of the pistol were discharged in the air. Syndell held tightly by the waist of the vagabond, and raised cries which brought assistance, whereupon the delinquent was conveyed to the county lock-up, and it was then discovered that the scoundrel who had thrown the neighbourhood into a state of nervous excitement was a youth about nineteen years of age, named Purdue, and by trade a painter, harmless in appearance, and not in the least suspected by the police authorities. The superintendent of the town police (Mr. Deane), having ascertained that Purdue had kept company with a girl in service in Newbury, went and obtained from her a quantity of periodicals Purdue had given her, and upon examination they were found to include numbers of a romance entitled *The Black Highwayman*, and a tale entitled *Black Bess*; or, *The Knight of the Road*. There were also portraits of Dick Turpin, and a coloured illustration described at the foot as "The Black Highwayman and Captain Hawk rescuing the Countess of Blacklake." The men portrayed were masked in the style Purdue had adopted. The occurrence of the name "Captain Hawk," in the title of the illustration forms an important piece of evidence against Purdue as being the man who committed the three robberies,

he having told his victims that if any one desired to know who had stopped them, it was "Captain Hawk." But his identity is placed beyond all doubt, as Mr. Harfield, Superintendent of County Police, found upon him a watch, part of the proceeds of one of the robberies.

THE LEIGH HUNT MEMORIAL.—Mr. George W. Childs, proprietor of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, writes as follows to Mr. S. C. Hall:—"I have seen a paragraph going the rounds of the papers that you lack £80 to complete the fund to raise a suitable monument to Leigh Hunt. If this is the case, I will gladly contribute the full amount of £80 to so praiseworthy an object." Mr. S. R. Townshend Mayer, the hon. treasurer, informs us that Mr. Childs's very handsome offer has been acknowledged in suitable terms; but, as the sum required to erect the monument has been wellnigh received, Mr. Childs's proposed donation is unnecessary. The subscription-list will close this week; and all who have promised contributions are requested to be so kind as to pay them, as early as possible, at 25, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCT. 9.

BANKRUPTS.—W. BINGHAM, City-road, auctioneer.—S. CALLARD, Kenton Town, builder.—J. S. H. R. CARNAC, Chelsea.—M. COHEN, Holloway-road, dealer in fancy goods.—E. CURRIE, Whitechapel, baker.—A. S. EYRE, Piccadilly, printer.—J. M. FALLON, Oxford-street, glass-designer.—J. FIELD, Brighton, fruiterer.—G. FISHER, Bently-on-Thames, builder.—R. FRANKLIN, Paulerspury, general dealer.—T. GRAHAM, Borough-road, potato-vendor.—G. H. HALL, Witleton, builder.—C. HILL, Kensington, park-bachelor.—T. HILTON, Poplar, painter.—C. HUCKER, Slough, baker.—T. HUMPHREY, Hammer-smith, basket manufacturer.—H. J. JAMES, Camden Town, tobacconist.—H. JEFFERY, Bermondsey, clerk.—A. JENNINGS, Dea, butcher.—T. KERR, Edgware-road, druggist.—J. KIRK, Huddersdon, shoemaker and waiter.—T. LLEWELLYN, Watworth, builder.—N. MARKS Hackney.—J. MIVATT, Lambeth, builder.—E. NORMAN, Southwark.—A. W. PAGE, North Woodwich.—G. PALFREY, Regent-street, generalship-keeper.—W. J. PETERS, Limehouse, shipwright.—G. J. ROBERTSON, Fish-street-hill, accountant.—S. L. ROGERS, Stoke Newington, staymaker.—G. SANGER, City-road, oilman.—W. STANBURY, Chiswick, watch manufacturer.—G. STEEL, Basingstoke, corn-dealer.—H. P. STERLING, Holloway, goldsmith.—J. WALLER, Peckham.—W. W. WHELFLEY, Fulham road, merchant.—W. ASHTON, Holsworthy, shopkeeper.—J. BAILEY, Dudley, Birmingham.—J. BAINES, jun., Middlesborough, tailor.—R. BIRN, Islington, coachman.—J. FOYER, Stoken, draper.—T. BOYLE, Bootle, grocer.—W. T. BOKER and J. GRIMSHAW, Droylsden, chemical manufacturers.—R. BRIGGS, Birmingham, butcher.—E. BUTLER, Liverpool, commission agent.—T. BYARD, Newcut, J. CATHIE, Leicester, grainer.—J. COATES, Gosport, publican.—S. A. COOPER, Leicester, grainer.—J. FEATHERSTONE, Balsall-leath, saddler.—T. DAVIES, Liverpool, linen-draper.—C. FELSTEAD, Norwich, blacksmith.—H. FIELD, Frant, blacksmith.—H. FIELDING, West Kninard's Ferry, tailor.—J. FRENCH, Sunderland, shipowner.—J. W. GADD, Stretford.—A. GALLISORE, Wells, deputy vicar-choral.—T. GREASBY, Lincoln, grocer.—G. GRONTAGH, Birmingham, short-maker.—W. G. HASWELL, Everton, parish officer.—T. HITCHCOCK, Plymouth, florist.—J. KEMP, Hunsor, grocer.—J. KNIGHT, Great Catterton, publican.—J. LANGSTON, Bolton, bookkeeper.—E. LANT, Manchester, licensed victualler.—E. M'DERMOTT, Carnarvon, marine-store dealer.—F. MACKEY, Hunsley, general-shop-keeper.—M. MANSELL, Wellington, bricklayer.—W. MUMFORD, Ludley Port, grocer.—A. E. PARK, Ilkerton, tailor.—G. PARRY and C. D. WATSON, Liverpool, colliery proprietors.—W. PARDY, Yeovil, glove manufacturer.—J. F. PEARCE, St. Cleve, grocer.—E. PICKERSGILL, Holford, coal-merchant.—J. PRICE and F. LUCAS, Birkhead, coal-merchants.—A. ROBERTSON, North Hykeham.—J. ROBERTSON, Ainstable, labourer.—A. RUXTON, Spouton, butcher.—J. RYLEY, Wingham, mechanical draughtsman.—W. C. SEACOMB and J. L. DANIEL, Newport, linen-draper.—T. SLATER, Hunsley, schoolmaster.—G. STRAW, Mexborough, brewer.—R. THOMAS, Newport, provision-dealer.—W. H. THORNHILL, Shrewsbury, railway agent.—R. TUCKER, Northampton, grocer.—J. WADDS, Bardon, grocer.—R. WILSON, Dunley, butcher.—A. ASHFIELD, East Hanney, hawker of fish.—W. S. HOLMES, Shanklin, publican.

TUESDAY, OCT. 13.

BANKRUPTS.—G. BLAKLEY, sen., Bethnal-green-road, cab-driver.—A. S. P. CLINTON, Piccadilly.—H. ELIAS, Rothwell, J. FLANAGAN, Ashstead, builder.—E. FROST, Forest-hill, builder.—W. C. GLEN, Chatham, baker.—W. T. HEMMING, South Hackney.—H. HOPPS, Mile-end, fishdealer.—J. KEEK, Strand, licensed victualler.—J. W. IZZARD, Finsbury, grocer.—J. JACKMAN, Southampton, grocer.—W. MACHIN, Old Kent-road.—R. R. KEITH, Westbourne-grove, American banker.—J. NEWMAN, Borough.—J. PARKER, Kingston-on-Thames, dealer in fine merchant.—J. PRARSON, Bermondsey, sorter in the General Post Office.—W. PHILLIPS, Rotherhithe, labourer.—M. A. PIEROTTI, Westbourne-grove, milliner.—J. H. RAGGATT, Marylebone, clerk.—E. C. RICHARDS, Old Kent-road, sheep-rug manufacturer.—J. J. STEVENS, Southwark, licensed victualler.—P. SURRIDGE, King's Langley, haydealer.—J. TAYLOR, Mile-end, beer-seller.—G. J. TETT, Cheap-side, auctioneer.—G. E. WELCH, Upper Tooting-road.—J. TILBURY and W. H. CARTELL, Fordsdown-road, North, livery-stable-keepers.—S. ALABAN, Luton, boot and shoe dealer.—G. ARMITAGE, Lancaster, bed and mattress maker.—H. and C. BAKE, Halifax, slaters.—H. BEAUMONT, Halifax, butcher.—J. BIRKETT, Liverpool, commission merchant.—R. BRADLEY, Birkhead, butcher.—M. BRADSHAW, Bedford, brewer.—W. BRAMBLES, Scarborough, beer-seller.—S. BROWN, Langford, butcher.—S. B. CARNES, Hull, butcher.—W. CHAPMAN, Norwich, fishdealer.—G. COOMBS, Pliton, miller.—J. M. COPPINGER, Redcar, photographer.—J. CRAYVEN, Leeds, blacksmith.—T. DAVISON, South Shields, beer-seller.—J. DENBIGH, Leeds, coal-merchant.—T. DIXON, Manchester, corn-dealer.—M. FAWKES, Lutterworth, flourdealer.—W. FIX, Warrminster, shopkeeper.—A. GRAHAM, Darlington, tea-dealer.—H. W. FUNNELL, Brighton, greengrocer.—T. GRANT, Farnham.—A. HARFIELD, Treforest, pawnbroker.—J. HOLDEN, Manchester, tobacco merchant.—S. HORRIBIN, Westbromwich, brewer.—J. J. ISACKS, Gloucester, brush manufacturer.—W. H. JAKWAY, Manchester, beer-seller.—W. KENNEY, Landport, baker.—Z. LAFWORTH, Brighton, coach-builder.—W. H. LUTHERLAND, Manchester, timber-dealer.—G. MALINS, Little Kimble, boot and shoe maker.—G. MANBY, Leeds, ironmonger.—W. MATTHEWS, Bedwas, grocer.—J. H. MOUTON, Great Yarmouth, ropemaker.—T. W. NELL, Bournemouth, joiner.—W. PARKES, Westbromwich, fitter.—W. PARSONS, Bawley-green, Salop.—E. ROWLANDS, Abercromby, butcher.—Z. STEBBING, Bury St. Edmunds, painter.—T. W. and J. STEERS, Kingston-on-Hell, engineers.—J. THAYERS, Great Grimsby, fishman.—W. TOLTON, Bruntingthorpe, butcher.—G. WELLS, Newport, Monmouthshire, whitesmith.—H. E. WALKER, Longford, vicar.—D. WARD, Brighton, carpenter.—W. WHITELEY, Norland, mechanic.—W. TOMKINS, Sheffield, meat-carrier.

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